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ANTI-TRUST BRYAN.

Alfred Orendorff.

Bean Saving Himself for the Notification enstration Ottendorfer Says Rest-Condition of Laboring Element thers the Bryanites of Illinois.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 21:-Mr. Bryan of as guests to-day Alfred Orendorff, the saire and late candidate for the ratic nomination for Governor of i: J. W. Yantis, nominee for State feed of Equalization, and H. W. Clen editor of the Illinois "State Regisof Sprinfield. They took dinner the Bryan family, and between bites the meeting of the Illinois State nittee yesterday and of the very enreports given in by members The party came direct from the wifer and acted as a committee to comarrangements with Mr. Bryan for atertainment in Chicago prior to gor to Indianapolis.

Wr. Bryan was rather averse to at og any demonstration where he at be expected to make a speech before Seal notification, but he was as that the entertainment propose of the social order, consisting of a of receptions at various places in is he found that he could not just in any longer. It was, therefore, arthat a delegation from Chicago re on Monday evening, Aug. 6, iring at Chicago the next morning and ing in the evening for Indianapolis, gentlemen also put in a good word The pentlemen also put in a good word by Milard F. Dunlap, treasurer of the Dissocratic National Committee, who want to be on the Executive Committee, in of the fact that Illinois is already regresented. Dunlap was out here some there weeks ago, seeking for some will be named at Mr. Bryan's re-

Glendenin asserted that Illinois airly a doubtful State this year. Democracy had gained rapidly since and he believed they would win. year, and it was equally certain that German-Americans were rapidly the the Republican party. This was to much on imperialism—aithough had alarmed them-but because of copressive taxation of the internal time law. So many are small busi-time, who dislike being taxed on business document, especially when Government has a surplus on hand, they resent it more than they de thing else the Administration has Illinois looked upon Oswald Ottenfor as a leader of opinion or would low them, but that they took their sel from Carl Schurz.

eral Prendorff said to the re for after his interview with Mr.

Think the Democrats have a fair co of carrying Illinois this year on Strians, but the restless condition of is saboring element and the effect of the Republicans on all three of these the Republicans on all three of these the The party is harmonious and positive. The differences that have ristore existed in the Democratic city on the mohey question will now the mohey question will now the select in Illinois. Many who are heretofore voted against the Democratic conference of the control of the We will draw largely party on account of silver will rote for it because the Republican Cerity in the Senate will make it imble for the Democrats to change present financial system, while al that the Republican party is from raising any question as to do between gold and silver, begovernment it has not seen fit to

the existing ratio."

The party will remain here for a day to, and it is expected that other ice with Mr. Bryan on political mat-

an Lindsay of the Nebraska Re ska is among the doubtful this year. Every report we have that assertion. The Prohibitionto pieces four years ago be-of hero worship of Bryan. This have recovered, and will pull tea out of the Bryan strength. votes away, and the prospect the farmers and stockmen has such volume as to insure the remany of them, while the Bocial-

Bran this afternoon threw literally went to the farm to enjoy and they did not return until 9. requests for speeches, and to-to decline four invitations. He apterly told every applicant will make no speeches until afthat date they must communi-the National Committee, which three years.

will make up an itinerary that he will

The Populist National Committee headquarters in this city will be formally opened on Monday, when Secretary Edgerton comes from Denver to assume active charge. Chairman Edmisten will lay visit and the Committee will have says literature. Hobs With Millionaire plans. The committee will pay very little attention to the South, but will devote Gompers' Meeting in Denver its energies almost entirely to combating the mid-road movement in Kansas, Nebraska and the Dakotas. Literature will be the weapons they propose using, but quite a number of speakers have been listed. The itinerary for these will practically be prepared by the Democratic committee, with whom the Populists will be in close town. be in close touch. Pettigrew, who was reported some weeks ago as violently op-posed to the substitution of Stevenson for Towne on the electroal ticket, is now said to be reconciled to the change. This may be because he has been informed that Towns absolutely refuses to run and that the good faith of most of the Populis leaders has been pledged to the carrying out of the agreement.

POWDERLY FACED.

Socialist Ex-Alderman McGuire Tells Him Blunt Truths.

Terence Vincent Powderly, Comnissioner-General of Immigration, and former General Master Workman of the order of the Knights of Labor, attended a reunion of Local Assembly 1,562, which was held in Columbus Hall, State and Court streets, Brooklyn, last Saturday

This organization was one of the most aggressive in District Assembly 49, was the first to agitate for the Saturday halfholiday and also among the first to begin the fight against Mr. Powderly when he was at the head of the Knights of Labor.

Mr. Powderly made a speech, in which he said that he had always striven for peace and had never taken the initiative in a quarrel. He remarked that there were some of the old-timers present who

would bear him out in his assertions.

Matthew McGuire, a former Socialist Alderman of Paterson, N. J., then spoke up and said that Mr. Powderly had suspended Local Assembly 1,562 for imporing the first boycott, and that he, Mc Guire, had then remarked that Mr. Powderly would end his career as politician. The prophecy, continued Mr. McGuire, had turned out to be correct, and the Knights now saw Mr. Powderly at the head of the Rureau of Jumigra

He referred to the deportation of Fitzand said :

"We have the spectacle of Powderly, once leader of American labor, acting as the chief Boxer in the United States, his life devoted to the task of keeping out foreigners."
Powderly was nonplussed by the un-

expected torrent of truth.

THE CHINESE ARMY.

An Unwieldy and Untrained Multitude-Fight With Bows Arrows.

WASHINGTON, July 21 .- The Bureau of Naval Intelligence this morning made public a statement of the armed strength of China, based on a report of A. E. Marshall, of the British Army. The statement gives the number of fighting troops as 205,000, divided as follows: Manchurian field force, 50,000; Manchur Manchurian held force, 50,000; Manchurian irregulars, 20,000; fighting braves, 125,000; Chien Chun, or disciplined troops, 10,000. In addition there are 680,000 reserves under arms, as follows: Peapon consumers generally is what kin field force, 13,000; banner troops in Pekin, inces, 95,000; Luh-Ying, or green standard regiments, 503,000.

Another statement says that the grand staff of the Russian arms in St. Peters-burg estimates the total number of Chinese troops, on the strength of infor-mation from their military agents, at 1,752,000 men. This is made up of 205. 000 field troops, composed of 50,000 Man-churian regular and 20,000 irregular churian regular and 20,000 irregular troops; 125,000 active and 10,000 disciplined troops; 689,000 reserves, composed of 13,000 field troops of Pekin, 75,000 called by the name of Eight Flag Troops in Pekin, 95,000 of Eight Flag Troops in the provinces, and 500,000 of the Lu-In or Green Flags, and 858,000 troops of various other denominations, including guards, reserves, gendarmes. Manchurian militia, 103,000 river and canal guards, transport convoys and troops formed of men of different alien

It is admitted that these figures cannot be accepted as absolutely accurate, owinformation from Chinese sources. On information from Chinese sources. On paper there are 60,000 cavalry and 805,-000 intentry and artillery. Many of the so-called cavalry have no horses, and only a few detachements are armed with carbines and rifles. The great majority still carry lances and bows and arrows. Only a very small part of the artillery has received any special training. The batteries stationed in Chill and Turkestan are considered to be the best. Most of the Green Flag troops and the re-

serves are totally untrained.

The best-drilled troops, who have been under foreign instructors, are the de-tachments of Gen. Ni-Shi-Chen-15,000 men-and of Gen. Yuan-Shih-kai-17,000 men-the latter being employed for the defence of the coast of the Gulf of Pechili, Betann and Taku. These detachments are chiefly armed with Mauser rifles, of which shout 000,000, it is stated, have been imported into China by German and English firms during the last

LOSING THEIR POWER

Collapses.

A Mass Meeting Called in "Honor of the Executive of the A. F. of L." is a Frost, and Gompers, Lennon and O'Connell Freeze the Frost Over With Their Fly-Paper, Rip Van Winkle Twaddle.

DENVER, July 18 .- Though the thermometer registered on an average 96 degrees in the shade during the past week here in Denver, a sudden drop in the atmosphere occurred last night. Luckily the frost was confined to a limited area. Only some of the leading lights of pure and simple trades unionsm experienced the chill.

The occasion was a mass-meeting of 'organized labor," in honor of the executive board of the A. F. of L. The meeting was held at the Lyceum Theater, but the masses failed to come. At 8.30 p. m. there were exactly twentysix persons present by actual count, half of them members of the fair sex. This number kept on increasing until by 9.30 fully 130 members of the masses sat there in front of the footlights and listened in wonder and astonishment to the tale told by Gompers, John B. Lennon, James Duncan and J. O'Connell. of the "Victories of Trades Unionism!" According to these worthles all social and economic progress from the abolition of black slavery to woman suffrage, the development of the individual as well as of society, in fact the law of evolution itself, is due and can be traced to the Trades Union. Mr. Gompers, fat and sloudy, true to the approved style of the fakir or political crook, started by soft-soaping the people of Denver. "Glad to be in Denver;" "proud to speak in Denver;" "exceedingly pleased;" people of mountainous countries will not tolerate tyranny!" (Applause) Why will they not? 1. Health-giving breezes, invigorating air. 2. People of mountains usually look up; looking up makes them courageous, brave, etc. People like that will finally gain-the eight hour day. And so he went on, three quarters of an hour of meaningless phrases, carefully chosen words, but not one solitary idea, wise or other wise; not once did he refer to the St. Louis strike, the Cour d'Aiene, Leadville or Hazleton, not once to the economic revolution that has taken and is taking place

and is knocking him out. He then dwelt upon the superjority of the American wage-worker when compared with foreigners: the foreigner becomes dizzy at the velocity with which we work! We produce more per worker than those of any other country. With a low, slow, tearful, sobbing voice he proceeded to tell of that sad day for Colorad o when the eight-hour law was declared unconstitutional. He pronounced it a grave wrong, a deep injury. minded of the "Crime of '73." After admitting that the eight-hour law would solve nothing, he closed his address by propheaving that the workers would get it, not through legislative enactment, but by the workers simply refusing to work longer, which statement brought forth a ripple of applause from a handful of well-known anarchists, who had come to shake hands with Sammy,

John Lennon of the tailors, started with a personal biography, and brought down the house stating that he had been a trades unionist for thirty years, and had always found the union a good thing. After tellin with audience that, after thirty years of study and experience, he had come to the conclusion that there was no royal road to the solution of the labor problem, he turned off his stream of wisdom and eloquence to give way to James Duncan, who told of the reason why his friend Lennon was baid-headed and why Gempers had shaved off his moustache. This kept the audience. which started to leave during Compers's and Lennon's address, good-natured and in their seats until James O'Connell, the last speaker, could get his chance..

Well, O'Connel can tell a story better than any of the others, and that is all he did do. Verily, a star aggregation! Thomas Patterson, Mayor Johnson and Wolfe Londoner were also advertised as

speakers, but failed to appear. If these be the "leaders," alas for the rank and file! The work they have been doing must first be undone before the seed of a class-conscious, intelligent Socialist movement can sprout and grow, before we can lead the workers over the only royal road to victory.

MALLONEY IN LYNN.

The Socialist Presidential Candidate Un-Masks Both McKinley and Bryan.

NEW STREET, STREET,

LYNN, July 18, 1900.-The Socialist Labor Party held a meeting here last night on the common, and about seven hundred persons attended. It was the hottest night of the summer, and had not all that could get away gone to the beaches, the meeting would surely have been still larger.

The chairman of the meeting was Geo R. Peare, the late candidate for governor on the S. L. P. ticket. He gave a brief history of the S. L. P. in this country, and particularly of the last year; he also showed up the S. D. P. and the lying reports they have circulated in the papers lately about fusion with the S. L. P. He also explained about our Party press and the reasons why the working men should support it.

The speaker of the evening, Joseph F. Malloney, the Socialist Labor Party's candidate for President, was received with great enthusiasm and was listened

to with great attention. The speaker explained the position of the two old parties toward the working class. The Republican party is the party of the capitalist class. Through the tre mendous economic power wielded by the trusts and combines, they brow-beat the class-conscious wage worker into support of the Republican party. The Democratis party is the party of the middle class, the small fry in manufacturing, store keeping, farming, etc. The middle class would be capitalists if it could. It is ever straining to attain unto capitalism, but its impotent economic power holds it down. The middle class therefore, becomes reactionary and strives to grasp the political power in order to preserve the outworn condition necessary to its existence. Needless to say the middle class aftitude toward the wageworker is even more exacting than eien that of the capitalist class. The middle class, in order to live, must have the entire hide of the wage worker so unfortunate as to

The speaker showed that the working clas had nothing to hope for from the two old parties, other than an increase of the misery, degradation, and rifle-diet if they protested. The speaker declared that only by the intelligent class-conscious effort of the wage workers can the working class be freed.

He then appealed to them to suppor the party of their class, which is for their class and by their class-the class conscious Socialist Labor Party. The speech made a profound impression.

CROWDING SOCIALISTS.

Man Who Distributed Their Papers and Got Arrested for It Says So.

John Cooke, of 441 East Seventieth street, was a prisoner in the Yorkville police court yesterday charged with having violated a city ordinance by distributing hand bills in the streets.

Cooke is an enthusiastic member of the Socialist Labor Party, and is, incidentally, a reporter on the DAILY PEO-PLE

He was prominent at an open-air ratification m ceting held on Saturday evening at Second avenue and Seventieth street. After the meeting he gave out sample copies of his paper. He was promptly arrested by Policeman Mc-Mann, a reform officer, and locked up in the East Sixty-Seventh street station.

On the way to the station, McMann was handed a circular advertising s series of games gotten up by Tamman; heelers, but never attempted to arres the fellow who gave it to him.

Mott was himself, and, if anything more than himself; sparling and anap ping more than usual, and commence his usual game of blackguardly brow breating. But he had caught a tartar tais time, as Cooke stood to his guns, and told him that his (Mott's) party, the Republican, gave out literature, and so did Tammany H all ,and the Socialis Labor Party had the same rights. Cooke told him that it was not the giving out of papers that bothered Mott it was the giving out of Socialist papers that cut him.

Mott was by this time foaming at the mouth with rage, and, when Cooke said, This is the result of Tammany crowding us; we were just holding a meeting of the Socialist Labor Party," he sparied, "I don't want no Socialist speech; parties are nothing to me. You will pay a five-dollar fine."

PAPER-BOX STRIKE.

The " yees of Robert Gair arn a Deal.

Visited by a Reporter for the "Daily People,"These Men on Strike for Somewhat Less Bad Conditions Discover the Labor Movement for the First Time-Children Employed at Five Cents For Three Hours.

At the Robert Gair paper box factory in Brooklyn there has been a strike on for three weeks. This factory, it seems, does its own printing. It is only the printers who are out, about thirty of

The DAILY PEOPLE reporter went over to interview both the striking employes and the employer. He had a long talk with the strikers, most of whom were intelligent, and after explaining the principles of the DAILY PEOPLE, they became very communicative.

Their demands are very more and reasonable. They only ask their wages from \$10 a week s res 12, and recognition of their union. T. bate st of the factory is not organized. the seems to be a great stumbling blo ton the way of the strikers, they being at a small part of all the employes of at factory. By vigilant picketing they havbeen able to keep out other applicants for work. In spite of their natural intelligence, their views on the industrial question didn't seem to reach beyond the narrow bounds of their craft. When they were asked how long their stomachs would hold out in the strike, one of them answered "about six months."

"How long do you think your employer's stomach can hold out?" asked the reporter.

"About 500 years," sarcastically answered one of the spokesmen.

"When your six months are up your employer will probably say in the language of a railroad magnate: 'Lay a man with an empty stomach on a shelf for six months and he becomes a corpse lay a dollar there and at the end of six months it is as sound and as good as ever."

"Yes," said one of the strikers, "but our employer will be losing money these six months."

"Your employer has nothing to lose." answered the reporter.

"Nothing to lose !!!" simultaneously exclaimed several strikers. At the same time they were scrutinizing the whites

of the eyes of the reporter.
"Did you ever think," said the reporter, "that all wealth is produced by the working class? That they have received only one-fourth and the other three-fourths are held by the capitalist as unpaid labor. And they only hold it because the law protects them in

the wrongful possession of it?"

This seemed to catch the boys like a cyclone, as it were. One bright-looking young fellow seemed to grasp the whole idea by asking: "But how will we ge

"Get posse them in possession. As we voted them in, let us vote them out of possession." "That's right," exclaimed several of the

It was shown to them that they were not fighting the capitalists on these sen-sible lines. That instead of embodying the ballot in trade unionism, they say

no politics in trade unions. They admitted that their means of fighting the employer was comparatively limited, and after they were exhausted, they would be at the end of their tether They thought the trusts or big capital-ists were harder to fight than the little capitalists; but finally admitted that the little capitalists, if any difference, were the most brutal skinners. They also ad-mitted that they had been in the dark as to what the working class should do with the trusts. They were pleased when told that the Socialist Labor Party proposed to take possession of the trusts.

Robert Gair has made \$12,000,000 off his employees.
"Yes," said one of the strikers, and he has never paid us a cent for it."
"Don't you think it is about time,"

said the reporter, "you embodied the ballot weapon in your union and strike at the ballot box and demand that rou

"This Robert Gair is afflicted with heart "This Robert Gair is afflicted with heart disease; he has an enlargement of the heart, so large that he would close down his whole factory only for the balance of the employees. He employs a large number of children ranging from ten years upward. He pays these five cents for three hours' work. When the factors incontrol comes around this heart. tory inspector comes around, this heart-diseased man hides them in different water closets."

When the reporter started to leave the strikers, they all shook him warmly by the hand and anxiously requested that the DAILY PEOPLE send a speaker over next Monday to address them in their hall. They were promised such a speaker.

CITY PICTURES.

A Workingman Killed in the Trenches. Another Gets the Blame.

Oh, my dear Charley, what shall we do? He was such a good man; such a good husband; such a good father. Oh what shall we do?" And then she fell back into a chair. This was uttered by the wife of

Charles Witter who yesterday got crushed by having a cable car pass over him. He was at work in a trench being dug in putting in a new trolley line. The cars pass over this trench. Witter was stooning down in the trench, but a part of his body was above the surface of the track. As the bosses are driven to get the greatest amount of labor power possible out of the workmen, these are in constant fear that they will get fired if their nose is not constantly on the grinding stone. So when the car approached, Witter was not only engaged in extreme physical inbor, but he was probably also absorbed with the fear of getting fired. In the words of his wife. he was such a good husband; such a good father." Probably he was thinking "what will the dear ones do if I should lose my job?"

At all events the car passed over him tearing off part of his scalp and terribly mangling his back and shoulders. He was conveyed in an ambulance to the hospital. If the capitalists had to use chattel slaves in building street car lines, they would have watchmen to give warning to the workmen of approaching cars. This they would be forced to do to prevent losing five hundred or a thousand dollars in a dead slave. But when they are built by wage-slaves the capitalists run no such risks. Not even the slightest provision in

made for these workmen to protect or alloviate their sufferings in the present torrid wave. But the horse car companies have awnings stretched to res the horses under.

In this case it is not enough that Wit ter should secrifice himself upon the altar of capitalism, but the notorman of the street car must also be a victim in grinding out profit for the idle class. To create large dividends the motormen are constantly being forced to make the greatest time possible. If there is any one killed or maimed, the capitalist keeps clear of the criminal law by making a scapegoat out of the poor motorman. So in this case the motorman had to pay the penalty for the sins of the street car owners.

In all the different industrial systems that the world has seen, the capitalist system is the only one where the servant or producer of all wealth, had to suffer the penalty for the crimes committed by his master. If the words servant and master are offensive to the working class. then look into our law books, especially the law of contract, and there they will find the wage-class altogether spoken of as servant and the employing class ne

of these two classes as servant and mas ter. The only party that proposes wipe out both master and servant is the Socialist Labor Party. When the whole no longer ring in our ears, "Oh, my dear Charley; what shall we do?"

SKINNING THE SHORN.

A Bufalo Street Railway's Device fo Adding to Its Coffers.

BUFFALO, July 16 .- In the DAILY

PEOPLE of July 12 there is an account of a reporter's experience as applicant for a job on a trolley line. In this city it is the doctor that is the great mogul. For instance, the applicant for a position on some street railway line in Buffalo calls at the superintendent's office, and in turn with many others, answers to the call "Next." He then goes before two representatives of the superintendent, who ask a few questions, and then refer him to a certain dictor for a physical examination. The applicant for a positon calls and presents his card of introduction to the physician, which is given him at the railway office, who then asks him a few questions. "That will be \$1.50, Mr. So-and-So." If the \$1.50 is not forthcoming, the ex-If the \$1.50 is not forthcoming, the examination ceases; but, on payment of the fee, the examination proceeds. The list of extra men is already overflowing, yet, day after day, one after another these applicants are directed to this physical examination, the report of which is returned to the railway office with some "technical defect beyond repair." The physician gets or "takes" the \$1.50 of the applicant, and he gets so position on account of the unfavor-

no position on account of the unfavorable report of his physical condition.

The applicants for jobs have been freeced before they make application,—the doctor takes their hide.

LIGHT IS BREAKING.

Notorious Compers Fakir Is Hooted by Workingmen.

John Tobin, of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union, Tried to Entice the Shoewerkers of Salem into His Duce-Trap. He

Is Listened to and Then Hooted, Jeered, and Left Alens in the Hall.

SALEM, Mass., July 21.-Some time go the shoeworkers of Salem heard that John F. Tobin, president of the Boot and Shoeworkers' Union, had made a contract with Messrs. Casson & Daly, shoe manufacturers, the former to furnish the Boot and Shoeworkers' Union tamp, the latter, in return, to furnish John F. Tobin with the quarter's dues of the employees. We were on to the game and prepared for the fight,

We invited the employees of the Casson & Daly factory to our headquarters and we held a meeting with O'Keefe, the victimized shoeworker of T. A. Dogovan & Co., of Lynn, through the machination of Fakir John Tobin. The comrade very convincingly and forcibly explained the situation and tore the mask off Tobin's face. The bunco-steering pure and simple fake was laid bare, so that each and every one of those present were on to the

This Friday night, July 20, was a very

hot night for John. It seemed to him, judging from his speech, that the old Witch City is dead easy. He didn't expect any of the bad Socialists here, he a fakirish style he held a meeting of the employees of said factory in Forrester's uall, on Essex street. All the workers were present, and a good many other shoeworkers. The hall was over filed, 300 persons at least being present. Working women furnished their queta to the number of about 100 Doble am-plained his aims and objects and showed himself up in great style what he is, and pointed to the workers how they would enjoy his sick and death benefit—

would enjoy an six and after they were buried.

He invited questions from the floor thinking that the sharpest question this crowd was apt to ask would be whether wouldn't he a Canadian quarter wouldn't be refused by the officers of the Boot and Shoeworkers. But also, the unexpected happened again. A shower of questions fell upon him from all parts of the hall, and such strong ones they were that it and strong ones they were that it made John's face wrinkle. Biting his lips with rage, he vainly tried to dodge. Each question was met with a storm of apdause in which the women took a good

It was so strong and decisive that John looked as though he telt the aveng-ing Hammer of the Socialist Labor Parand the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance coming down on him strong and heavy. He valuly tried escape through fishy

answers; the audience were on to alm. Men and women yelled, Why done you answer the question? Thereupon our comrades seized the bull by the horns, and attacked Tobin and his "fake" from the floor. The audience were with as was shown by their conduct. Tobin's as was shown by their conduct. Tobin's interruptions were met from all corners of the hall with such words as "Shut up, fakir," "Get out of the hall, yourself," etc. "Tobin is a traitor" was the common slogan,: the air was so hot for Tobin that his eyes were red as fire. He then resorted to extremes and ordered all strangers to leave the hall, and thought he could bluff the employees of Casson and Daly over again. We called upon the audience to leave the hall, and the fakir alone, and follow us to our headquarters in Phenix Block, where we would allow Tobin to discuss with us. We furnished a line of march, and the crowd followed us with cheers. Tobin and three or four persons were left in the Forester Hall, to think over what happened. Women and men went to the Socialist Labor Party headquarters and we then had a good meeting. Our cominterruptions were met from all corner

Socialist Labor Party headquarters and we then had a good meeting. Our comrade, O'Keefe, from Lynn, was with us, and in his able manner, showed up the bunco-steering game of the B. & S. Workers' Union (?) and Tobin. We had also Oldham, of Lynn, and he spoke on the S. T. & L. A. Owing to the late hour, and that the speakers were anxious to get home on time, the meeting adjourned to meet again next Monday, July 23, at 8 p. m. It is expected to July 23, at 8 p. m. It is expected to make it hot for all the skinners, fakirs and robbers of the working class.

JOHN WHITE, Organizer.

MONROE DOCTRINE

The United States which protested ad often and so long against the territory-grabbing proclivities of Engiane, has given an example worthy of heing followed: Alaska. West Indies, Philippines, and now it is China. It will not be long before the work which is now being done will make it necessary to recognize the fact that Central America has insuled the fag; that the antivas are savages, and must be "Christianised." Also will it come to light that valuable franchises had been granted before hostilities come menced.

31 6

Being Prepared for Striking New Jersey Miners.

Sheriff Ready to Cource Strikers-Men Are Quiet - Complain of Pluck-Me-Stores and Other Abuses-Fakir Abroad in the Land-A F. of L. Man Turns

DOVER, N. J. July 17 .- There are breakers ahead for the NewJersey miners. The organs of the capitalist class contained a blood and thunder story about striking miners in New Jersey, who, so the panderers of the Rep-Dem tribe said, were threatening to use 100 tons of dynamite. They are also accused of throwing stones down the shafts of the mines on the heads of non-striking miners.

Scenting danger at once to the working class, knowing that all of this black paint was not daubed on the miners without an object, the DAILY PEOPLE at once sent a representative to the scene of the supposed trouble.

The strike is among the iron miners in Morris county, New Jersey. Port Oram, Mount Hope and Richards mines; in fact, about all the iron mines in Morris county, over 1,500 men, are out on strike against a reduction of twenty-five cents per day in their pay.

At Port Oram the representative of the DAILY PEOPLE met the employees of the Port Oram mine, about 100 husky looking men who assembled in the woods a half mile away from the mine There was no drunkenness, no disorder Determined men they seemed, but they laughed long and loud at the notion of using dynamite.

"Why," said one of them. "the dynamite is nine miles away, over where of the mine-owners." As for dropping of the mineowners." As for dropping stones on non-strikers' heads: "There are no miners in the mines. They are all out or else in the daily papers."

The reporter asked them if they were organized. They said that an agent of the A. P. of L. had been there the day before, and collared enough money to pay for a charter, and then left, after promising to come back soon and organize them. Then the DAILY PEOPLE man talked organization to them. Not the kind they had been duped into, the kind their enemy, the employers, will force them to pay dues to, by holding the dues out of their wages, but a working class union, the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, which fights all the enemies of the working class-capitalist and labor fakir-all the time.

The men listened and applauded, and when some defender of the A. F of L. was called on to stand up and defend pure and simpledom, not a man dared stir. But from the edge of the crowd came a sneer at Socialism. It was not fakir who sneered. It was only a skate. One of those very cheap betrayers of the working class who hope some day to be a full-fledged fakir, and who mes in the Socialist Trade & Labor Al-Hance the death of his hope.

Asked to give the workers present some reasons why they should join the A. P. of L., this skate flustered and talked fight, but like all his tribe, quit, when his bluff was called. Another skate who is to be an officer in the A. F. of L. union. when it is organized, said: "Well, the A. F. of L. is bigger in numbers than the S. T. & L. A., and, besides, we have gone into it already and dammed if we

enough to carry them over. They'll be aid then into the open, these fledgling fakirs sneaked away to carry on the debate in the manner typical of such gentry, whispering accusations to any man they could coax away.
The DAILY PEOPLE reporter put in

a couple of hours with the men Peulvan, superintendent of the mine. A beetle-browed.savage-faced man is Peter Such an one as you would not care to meet in a lonely spot. He evidently knew nothing of the DAILY PEOPLE and when he looked at the reporter's card, he asked what was wanted. Then

There had never been but three strikes in that mine, and the men were damped fools each time. Besides that, they had no "kick coming." Wages were too high and the price of iron was falling. "You bet, they'll lose this strike," he said. "Why, they allus kick when pay day comes after three weeks work instead of two weeks; they don't have money enough to carry them over. They'll be whipped and crawlin' back for their jobs soen." Devoted to his master, hating any man who dared to rebel, here was almest a perfect type of the janizaries of the proletariat, the slave-driving slave. Tre worked yer, boy an' man, 33 years," was the way he announced his degradation, and his pride in it.

Then the constable in general and deputy sheriff for the occasion, James M. Bay, was interviewed. He has a reputation that he would sooner shoot than eat, but looks as if he would sooner

steal than do either.

He, like Peter Peulvan, did not have the hardihood to accuse the men of even contemplating violence, but, like Peter, he hated to admit anything in their When asked, why were so many special deputy sheriffs sworn in, and tien what was meant by the blood-curdling dem.

stories about dynamite, violence, etc., sent out, he reluctantly admitted that there was no danger whatever. He exulted in the fact that the mine-owners

ulted in the fact that the mine-owners were bound to win, and that just now times were hard.

This deputy sheriff job is a good one. It pays from \$4 to \$7 per day, 5e good, is it, that one of the A. F. of L. strikers deserted already and took a job as deputy. Well, he is only a little more open in his treachery to his class than the leaders of the A. F. of L. Another valiant would-be-murderer of unarmed valiant would-be-murderer of unarmed men is John Woods, a saloon keeper, who violates the state law every Sunday and both robs and poisons the miners. Now, he has got a job at \$7 per day to

kill them. The miners have been receiving from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per day. The owners reduced that \$1.50 to \$1.25.

reduced that \$1.50 to \$1.25.

The houses are owned by the mine owners. The most miserable shack brings \$7 or \$8 dollars per month rent. The company pluck—me—store is here in disguise. Prices are scandalous. Never was there juster cause for strike, and the capitalists, knowing this, have and the capitalists, knowing this, have prepared a man trap for the men, out of which it is proposed to drag them into a bull pen, a la Wardner.

This is what is meant by the lies about

violence in the capitalist papers; this is what is meant by the arrest of Charles Bowden and J. Berry, who have commited no crime known to the laws.

The men are to be goaded, if possible into some act which will give the excuse to use the deputy murderers already aworn and the rifles and cannon these limbs of the law talk so glibly about out there in Jersey.

And what will stop it? Between these manly looking Jersey miners and the blood thirsty gang of hired assassins there stands nothing, unless the DAILY PEOPLE shall turn the light so strongly on these fiends, that they will slink back into the darkness to await a more

favorable chance.
One of these miners said: "Mark Hanna s frying our bosses and they take it out

Caught between the deep sea of prole tarian misery and revolt and the devil in the shape of the labor fakir, the miner after being fried to pay the political black mail which Mark Hanna extracts from the boss, has to turn over what lit-tle he has left for dues and, worse still, his vote to the Dem. or Rep. labor fakir.

MALLONEY HITS HARD.

Drives Home Lessons of American Revo-

lutien.

LAWRENCE, Mass., July 23.-The Presidential candidate of the Socialist Labor Party, Joseph F. Malloney, addressed two rousing open-air meetings of workingmen Saturday afternoon and evening, in this city.

The aggregate attendance at both meetings may be conservatively estimated at 1,000 persons. The speaker made a profound impression on his hearers, many of his hits on the capitalist political parties and their "prominences" being gretly relished. He explained the meaning of the class struggle, showing that the American Revolution of 1776 was a necessary and logical act springing from the material interests of the Revolution ary Fathers.

An interpellation at this point from some miseducated sentimentlisat to the effect that George Washington was the gretest and best man of whom history has record, gave the speaker ground from which to drive home his point with stinging force. When he told that George Washington was a slave proprietor and from the bone and flesh of his chattels had drawn an amount of substance that made him, perhaps, the wealthiest American of his time, the blank, surprised expression on the multitude of faces around was a revelation of how carefully modern capitalism has, through its schools, press, and prostitute lecturers, instilled into the minds of society regards as good for its proletarian members to know, and ho wearefully all else has been buried and concealed.

The Presidential candidate of the Socialist Labor Party is a peerless campaign speaker. A strong man, physically, his fine presence and ernest, impassioned eloquence, rendered yet more effctive by powerful voice, and at times, gret speed of delivery, attret and hold in strictest attention all who come within hearing distuce of him.

His matchless wit, every ready, enables him immediately to turn and send back with crushing force any remark of a hostile or unfair nature from the enemies of working-class politics.

The capitalist press of this city found itself obliged to admit, though with the usual reservations and qualifications, that he knew what he was talking about and pictured present conditions truly, but objected with unanimous voice to what it spoke of as the "irreverence" of the speaker for the great American patriots of the past. A Republican sheet of this city itself is responsible for the following "irreverence" and—"irreverence" is its report of the meeting: * * Some of the great names of history, including those of Washington and Representa tive Carey, of Haverhill, came in for their share of attention." [] [] []

Malloney, it is true, associated Wash ington with slavery, but never did, and never would, associate the name of the gret general of the American Revolution with nasty, whining, speaking cur-

Disinfecting a Chance for Boodle.

Perfunctory Manner in Which the Work Was Done Obscene Language Used by the Disinfectors is Rank Enough to Counteract any Disinfecting Done -Miserable Dwellings |That Should Not Stand.

The DAILY PEOPLE reporter was out again to-day stirring up and exposing the stenches of capitalism; or rather. he has been following up the Tammany gang in their efforts to cover up some of the horrors of present capitalist society. The press of Monday advertised how the city dads were going to thoroughly disinfect the squalid part of the city on the following day. The reporter started out with the disinfecting squad from Baxter and Park streets. It was in charge of A. Blanveit, Chief Inspector of Contagious Diseases. It was accompanied by a squad of police and a Board of Health physician. From the great noise the yellow press made over it the day before, the reporter was under the impression that it would be a moment ous affair, but quite on the contrary, it was really tame, and even a schoolboy affair. Still it was pregnant with object

Why this disinfecting? The slaves nor their habitations, before the Civil War, never needed disinfecting. Why are the the ent, now so anxious about the health fast, ie poor? If the working class have cer doubt of the capitalist owning the Keep your eye on New Jersey. Pekin room government, let them go out on a is not the only place a massacremay occur er rike and see whether the police force nor Wardner where a Bull Pen can be called out to protect the strikers built. le or the owners of the factory, street cars, etc. Well, probably these are questions

the working man should never ask. At least McKinley and Bryan would say so. Anyhow, we've asked. The disinfecting consisted of nothing

but sprinkling the yards, closets and rooms with a dubious white liquid. The reporter asked one of the sprinklers if the liquid was poisonous.

"I wouldn't, at all, be afraid to drink a quart of it," answered the sprinkling

"To convince you that it's harmless," continued the sprinkling man, "I'll just disinfect this fellow's fish."

Suitivg the action to the word, he drenched a vender's fish. As the fish vender didn't seem to mind it much, the reporter was convinced that it was no more disinfecting than pure water. Still to dispel all doubt the reporter asked the Board of Health physician what were the ingredients of the liquid.

"You can search me," sarcastically answered the physician.

The reporter at first was wondering what all this sham disinfecting really meant. Unsophisticated simplicity was expelled when some of the springling squad told him that all the disinfected people got a tip the day before the squad's coming. This made it plain that all this disinfecting was merely bulldosing them into cleaning up their premises.

It is necessary to the health of the poor that their permises should be kept clean. The ireason for not keeping them clean was given by a janitor of one of these "disinfected" buildings.

"With so many people crowded in such close quarters it is impossible to keep them in a sanitary condition," said the janitor.

The capitalists are most interested in preventing an epidemic from breaking out. It is true that most of them are now at a safe distance from epidemics at resorts as in Europe. But you see when they flee from heat and disease, they can't take their blood and bone grinding apparatuses, in the way of factories, street cars, stores, offices, etc., with them. The breaking out of an eni demic would stop these apparatuses from grinding out profit for Mr. Capitalist and some of them might have to live off of their own sweat. So the canitalis class must, through their government prevent epidemics. If the capitalist government officials make boodle out of harmless disinfectants, so much the better for the boodlers.

Some of the disinfecting squad used such vile language to the wives and daughters of these workingmen's quarters, that, should the DAILY PEOPLE publish it, the capitalist government would indict it for obscene language. It is true, those disinfected quarters were composed of Italians, but these Italians belong to the same working class that the poor Americans do.

porter was in, were Italian ten-cent lodging houses. But the reporter, after visiting some teu-cent lodging houses in the American quarters, found them ever rse. As the reporter is an American, ch facts hurts his national pride. Those are facts that we American w

ing men must learn from.
The DAILY PEOPLE reporter was anxious to know if the Italian press

doing any more to wipe out these capitalist monstrosities than the English capitalist press was Joing. So he interviewed some Italian editors. The first was the editor of "Bollettino Della Sera." It is a Republican paper.

"Don't you think your people are suffering great economic wrongs?" asked the recorder.

the reporter. "Ah, certainly," sighed the Italian ed-

"What remedy do you think the Repub-

"What remedy do you think the kepublican party has for these wrongs?" queried the reporter.
"What kinds of wrongs do you mean?" enquired the editor in a manner showng that he was beginning to smell a

"Your countrymen down in the slums re very poor and live in squalor," said

dodged the reporter by saying Our people are better off under McKin

the reporter.

ley than they were in Italy."
"If I have," said the reporter, "emigrated from hell and find the world only a better hell than the other. I don't think I would vote for McKinley or Bryan when the only proposed to modify hell instead of abolishing hell."

"But our people mostly have plenty of money," again doged the editor.
"But I have just been through the

living rooms of your countrymen. I have found them in extreme poverty. What remedy have you for these wrongs?" again insisted the reporter. To this question the reporter never

eccived any answer.
"Probably some of the Italian Demo cratic papers can give this all important emedy?" enquired the reporter.

At this the editor even excelled Mark

Hanna himself in abusing the Democratic press. "As you don't seem to have any rem obably if the Italian Republicans

Italian Democrats united, they would devise some remedy for your poo countrymen?" asked the reporter. At this the editor flew into the compos

The reporter next visited the "Il Pro-Italo Americano," an Italian gresso Italo Ame Democratic paper. "Have you any remedy for the wrongs

of your countrymen?" enquired the re-"Yes: we must abolish McKinley's im-

perialism," answered the editor.
"How," enquired the reporter, would this abolish poverty? "When," answered answered the editor,

abolish imperialism we will have abol-ished militaryism." again asked the reporter. would the abolition of militarism abol-

sh poverty?" The reporter, not wanting to reach Boston by going 'round an Italian Dem-ocratic circle, said goodday, and went in of another Italian Democratic

Republican paper. The next one was "L'Araldo Italiano. The next one was "L'Araido Italiano."
This paper was a Republican. The editor asked the politics of the DAILY
PEOPLE. When told it was a Socialist
paper he, too, flew in the rear of the building, saying he didn't have time to

answer questions. The reporter came to the conclusion that the Italian Democrats and the Re-publicans didn't have any more for the working class than the American Demo-crats and Republicans. They all have the same object, and that is to cajole the working class so as to be skinned by the skinning class.

CHIPS FROM THE BUZZ-SAW

Gathered by a Young Propagandist.

DOESN'T IT SEEM QUEER TO YOU that the possession of the product of man's ingenuity, inventions, is limited to a certain number of years, but that the possession of land or property, which

he has not produced, is eternal? DOESN'T IT SEEM QUEER TO YOU that the "Choinal," which is getting "socialistic," should advocate the election of Mr. Bryan?

DOESN'T IT SEEM QUEER TO YOU that the United States government is displaying so much solicitude in the well-being of "our" ministers and mis sionaries in China, while it allows its citizens at home to be murdered day after day in our sweat-shops and fac-

DOESN'T IT SEEM QUEER TO OU that our government allows 7,000 of its citizens to be killed or injured year ly in the coupling and uncoupling of cars when there is a U. S. Statute making the use of automatic couplers compulsory?

DOESN'T IT SEEM QUEER TO YOU that the Sheriff of St. Louis could not swear in enough of the "best citisens" to protect their own property?

DOESN'T IT SEEM QUEER TO YOU that after six weeks of talk and bluster the "New York Journal" was not able to present enough evidence to the Grand Jury to secure an indictment?

DOESN'T IT SEEM QUEER TO YOU that in this "prosperity" of ours there can be found an individual ready to sell his blood in order to keep from starving?

DOESN'T IT SEEM QUEER TO YOU that no arrest has yet been made in that presidential "assassination" case? DOESN'T IT SEEM QUEER TO YOU that half of the jurors chosen for the Goebel murder thial are Goebel Democrata?

DOESN'T IT SEEM OUEER TO YOU that the Republican party should boast of having "liberated 10,000,000 of the human family from the yoke of imperialism" to bring them under the

Guess they realize that in the division of the working class lies the existence

ERNEST KATZ.

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your asbeeription expires. Renow in time; it will prevent interruption in the mailing of the

SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Exploited Intellectual Proletarians.

Summer Vacation Instead of an Unmitigated Snap is a Time of Tell-Continuous Study Required to Keep Abreast With the Times-The Woman Teacher in Summer.

The general belief about teaching as a career is that it may or may not be filled with hard work during several months of the year, but that, at any rate, the summer vacations, and other vacations at other times of the year, combine to make one long unmitigated soft snap. Isn't there usually one holiday every week for teachers and students alike, and isn't there a week or two at Easter time and another week or two at Christmas time, and isn't there the long vacation in the summer? To be sure. But then, general belief is at times all wrong, and in this instance it sways over threefourths of the way to error. For there is the summer school, an institution that has arisen for the benefit of the teacher and also to do her out of the long months of rest and idleness.

You seldom find the teacher now-adays who pretend to get along without extra work in the summer. During the school year the work varies from the two or three or four recitations a day of the college teacher to the half dozen or more classes a day of the public school teacher. Those who seemingly have the least work are, however, the greatest workers. Take the teacher in a woman's college who has science in any of its branches for her specialty. She may hear few recitations, but she must keep studying and reading and investigating all the time, if she doesn't want her particular department to run down and become unpopular. Then she must keep her own enthusiasm at high tide or the students will become indifferent and lose their interest. In course of time when they go out as teachers themselves, it will get to be known that that one de-

partment is not so good as the others. What is true of science is true of his tory and literature. In none of these subjects can the teacher stand still for a moment or she will fall behind the times and rust. The keeping up with her reading and studying bolds her quite steadily to work. Besides, if she is a scientist, she must organize out-ofdoor trips on recreation days to study bugs or birds or fungi or rock formation. or whatever has to do with the particular branch. She must make these trips so popular that every one will want to go. Now, the person who isn't keenly nterested in bugs or fungi, and who feel that the fate of the world does not depend upon discovering a new member of the moss family, realizes that to remain keyed up to a degree of enthusiasm means something in the way of vitality.

The college teacher, to be sure, isn't bound to add the duties of a changrons to her list. That duty beongs quite exclusively to the little teacher in a boarding-school, who, poor thing, has no let up from school life. Fortunately, she seldom needs to spend so great an amount of time over her class-room work. But if the college teacher escapes the duty of being chaperone she often assumes it for the sake of being accommodating.

In some of the women's colleges, not in all of them by any means the teach. ers are called upon to do all sorts of work aside from their teaching. They are nut in charge of the different cottages. with the responsibility of looking out for the health, well-being and good behavior of all the roung women in the cottages. One will be left to keep the books and discharge all the duties of the dean, besides having her full quota of classes. The treasurer, instead of being an officer all by herself, will be another of the teachers with work in plenty to do and with recitations intersperesd in her daily

Then, as has been said, there are the summer schools. Summer schools that belong to universities are taught by the the university professors who stay right along. The teachers in the women's colleges, many of them, go to such schools for the sake of getting well up in their own lines. Especially in those colleges where the teachers do much be sides teach, it is almost a necessity for them to go to school again in the summer. They work hard, too, attending lectures and studying in betwee times to get all they can out of it, and since the summer school stretches over the hottest six weeks of the season, there is not so much fun connected with it as you might think.

To find the summer school enthusiast

To find the scientific schools, like Wood's Hall, where the faculty is made up of and where enthusiasm is a mild name for it. Here you may find the teachers who for fifteen consecutive years, as soon as vacation has begun, have trotted toward Wood's Holl to keep on investigating erner for troops.

the real inwardness of biological ques-

It seems almost like a fate, indeed, that educational conventions light on either the Easter housays or the Christmas holidays as the proper time to con-vene, and in that way manage to cheat the school teacher out of some more merely idle time. If she is a teacher in the common school it will be the State convention. She usually decides it is wise to attend, especially if her school principal is going to be there, for one must cultivate an interest in even conve tions, if one is a teacher. Scientific conventions are what fall to the lot of the specialist who attends them out of

Under the present arrangement of so ciety wealth is produced so niggardly that it is also distributed still more niggaruy. Under Socialism it would be produced abundantly, and it would be dis tributed generously. Hence there would be need of but a small amount of la-por, either intellectual or physical, to produce abundance for all.

THE FIGHTING S. I.

Is Making the Fur Fly in the Buckey State.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 23-On next Wednesday Otto Steinhoff will appear before Judge Dick on the trumped-up charge of creating a disturbance. Last Friday night Steinhoff was addressing an open air meeting at the corner of Gay and High streets under the auspicies of the Socialist Labor Party.

While Steinhoff was speaking a medicine fakir started in to do business right beside him. The fakir sang and played a banjo accompaniment, while his understrappers joined in the chorus. The medicine man created such an uproar that it was with difficulty Steinhoff made himself heard. Finally, seeing that their scheme was likely to fail, the fakirs, who were evidently in the pay of the old party beelers, rushed upon Steinhoff and pulled him from the box. The Socialists called upon the police for protection. They refused to arrest the man pointed out as having committed the assault. Steinhoff demanded the officers numbers, which so much enraged the cops that they called the patrol wagon and took Steinhoff to the lockup. When they arrived at the jail the captain would not allow the prisoner to be locked up, but paroled him to appear before Judge Dick. The Judge postponed the hearing until next Wedneyday.

RIOT INCITED.

Peaceful Miners Assaulted by Sheriff.

DOVER, N. J., July 21.-Hibernia, where six hundred miners are on strike. was the scene shortly before noon yesterday of a high-handed violation of law on the part of armed thugs called deputies.

A number of strikers were standing watching a crowd of men at work and occasionally jeering them in a good-natured way, when six of the armed thugs mace an onslaught upon them with clubs and revolvers. The thugs, in violation of the law and despite the right of citisens peaceably to assemble, attempted to drive the men off the public road. The men naturally indignant, refused to retire, and when attacked, resisted the thugs, among whom was a local leader of the A. F. of L., who had taken a job from the mine

The men assaulted by the thugs renained in possesion of their position and refused to budge, as they were acting well within their rights. The mine owners' agents telegraphed for Sheriff Baker, who arrived on the scene accompanied by a large force of deputies.

Instead of arresting the riotous thugs or deputies, the Sheriff drew his revolver and with a great show of bravado, rushed like so many flies in the into the crowd of strikers and made a great parade of heroically arresting three inoffensive men who made absolutely no resitance, and even now do not know why ducing wealth that goes into the co they were arcested, whilst the thugs, who of an idling, lonfing, capitalist di committed the assault, were allowed to The only remedy, the speaker con go free.

The three men arrested were imme diately taken to Morristown on a special train that had been ordered to be in readiness some hours previous by the mine owners. They prepared their To-day the men arrested were charged

with murderous assault on the sheriff. The sheriff says he was in danger of his life and that the deputies were attacked. As the sheriff certainly saw no attack made on the deputies, and as he als upon his arrival saw no signs of trouble out immediately drew his revolver and threatened to shoot a number of men, the sentiment prevailing is that the sheriff must have been drunk or is at tempting to cover up his deliberate and flagrant violation of the law in the inerest of the mine owners by lying. The arrests of yesterday were made for the purpose of disheartening the men and forcing them back to work at the terms fixed by the companies; and the sheriff, in his willingness to use the power in his hands in violation of the law against the men peaceably meeting, is giving due notice of the fact that the men will not be allowed to meet and settle upon their actions as a body. The miners are standing firm despite the fact that the bosses have not alone the fakirs, but also the county government on their side. It is said that if the men are not overawed by the brutality of the sheriff the companies will sak the govQUAKER CIT

Hears Glad Tidings Preach by the S. L. P.

Active Campaign Being Carried American Bezers versus Chinese ers-Old Party Heelers Sqr A Dector Learns Something About the Trade.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 2-1 Socialist Labor Party is carrying active campaign in this city, three four meetings are held every later on more will be held.

Last week's agitation was closed Saturday night with the most water iastic meeting ever held in this ca at Cumberland street and Kember

Two weeks ago Saturday evening Philadelphia cops tried to break meeting on this corner, but, of conthey failed in their dirty work. they got a good roasting from Can who was speaking.

Ed. Seidel opened the meeting & day and introduced S. Schulberg. berg, while speaking, was interes by a member of the "Starvation Army who called him a "heathen" because said that the "American Boxers" wh murdered twenty-four working men h this state in 1897 were more guilty the the Boxers of Unius, must tackle Chinese Boxers let us do ivu Schulberg was called a heather be pitched in and showed that the papers that are to-day moulding papers of the opinion against the Boxers of justified Sheriff Martin and his grand murderers on the ground that "Poles" and "Huns" were killed.

No sooner was this religious (?) per man shut up than a ward-heeler in rupted the speaker by starting an arg-ment in the crowd. The workings that wanted to listen shut him up, at the same time time the speaker invited to disturber up to the platform to refe anything that was said, and if he let not nerve enough to take the platfer he should keep his tongue quiet. after the speakers are through they will answer all questions.

Shulberg closed by telling of the Pen" that was built at Wardner, Idea for the reception of striking wage-si the part the Democratic and Report can officials had in the murder of Man Devine and other workingmen. workingmen that desire freedom and in-tice for their class will vote for Malian and Remmel, the candidates of the

Socialist Labor Party.

Samuel Clark, the candidate for Co-gress in the Fifth Congressional Detrict of Pennsylvania, was the met speaker. Clark told how in that per week while the exploiters of the wating class were loafing at the mou or sea-shores, a workingman, slave a member of the Socialist Labor Part, Arthur Percival, while working at the new building at Cramp's ship yard was overcome by the intense heat last Mesday about 3 p. m., fell from a plank a which he was working and was side up dead. Percival is no more, his asc was broken. Who murdered that mis It was the capitalist class who rebu then threaten us with stravation by giving us the opportunity to cars a

Clark further pointed out how the dren of the wage-workers in the past two weeks, how the entire working class suffer the mills and factories of this land ned, lies in the workers becoming da conscious and voting the ticket of

Socialist Labor Party. The speaker further showed how enpitalist class robs the workers is countries, and that the working of the world must oranize for the pose of getting first political and the

conomic power.

The last speaker was L. Fish. for interrupted Fish, and wanted to why the Socilaist speakers appeal to the working class. Fish answer ly telling this doctor that his ceither interested in robbing the class or else they depend upon the talists for a living. Fish further show doctors learn their trade a bodies of wage-slaves: how doctors bodies of wage-slaves; how doctors der the poor, so that they will be to cure the rich. Fish further the doctor that if he believed that this control between the warmen the warmen between the warmen between the warmen between the warmen between the warmen the a struggle between the wage-west into the ranks of the Socialist

Party. Once or twice it looked as if the ing would break up in a riot, for a vicious elements that are raised to capitalist system were present; be speakers kept their wits about and the meeting adjourned with hearty cheers given by the crow Mallomey and Remmel and the Son Labor Party.

The "brave cope" did not show faces at the meeting, so that the rewald be encouraged in their directions.

RAILROAD MEN

-AND GOVERN

THEIR PROBLEM.

As less ago as 1878, Charles Francis ; wrote in his book, "The Railroad "Capital is trying to protect of and will succeed in doing it," alto the combination of Railroads large Monopolies. He further exhis sentiments in this strain. Writing on the vast number of retainers and employees, necessary under the comedite system, and the reduction of the lere possible under large combinations: The interests of these retainers and exporations are exactly antago-

Hew great the progress made by Cain thus protecting itself can be sted by all who read the daily news. why sheefvers of the present system of

May, 1899, a railroad employee to the WEEKLY PEOPLE an Appeal to Engineers, Firemen, and bilroaders in General." He said: What means the change of motive poor from steam to electricity on the consolidation of the surface and elevated roads of Greater New York to the working class laplayed thereon, but who owns them The answer to this appeal has set been long in coming. Engineers resiving \$3.50 per day for ten hours, if reployed as motormen, receive now 200 er \$2.25 per day for longer hours, at to the locomotive firemen remains by the privilege of being enrolled on the extra list, as it takes but one man manipulate a motor. Then, too, the mematic station announcers, with bells disched, and the levers operated by the pacers will add to the "protection of cital" by doing away with two or more of the guards. But this economy of see is only one form of the protection of capital, afforded by vast combination. A terrible waste of men, a slaught of human life worse than the carnage of war goes into this "protection." In coupling cars not equipped with safety appliances over six hundred brakemen were killed outright and six thousand maimed in one year in direct violation of a legislative act which the railroad corporations have been fighting since it was enacted in 1893-continually pleading for extension of time to equip their cars, and thus securing a legal right to parder so many more thousand men pay read, bitterly affect the lives of hadred of thousands of employees of

Would it not seem very natural that Gelr "Brotherhoods of Engineers, Firemen and Railroaders in General" should rouse their members to a realization of the true import of the facts, and to some adequate solution of their problima? Read the journals. They fursich their organizations full of damnpuble rot; they perpetuate the timerotten doctrines of labor organized on the lines of "fighting capital with capital" and instead of heralding the "solidarity of labor" they hang on to the dirty skirts of the ancient order of an aristo

mitroads each year.

eracy of labor. Let us read for ourselves their "Loco potive Firemen's Magazine," for instance. See how they handle the problems we have indicated as so terribly threatening to all railroad employees, take the matter of combination of interests. In an editorial headed "Getting closer together," an article by Bobt. Heriot in "The Engineer's Jourmal" is referred to. Mr. Heriot adtocates "getting closer together," by the different departments of railroad employees, exchanging the "Labor Jourzals" of their respective trades, to what surpose? "Of course, we should give the preference in subscribing to the pub-lications that represent the trades most similar to our own. What a change for the better it would be if every engineer would subscribe for the Firemen's Maga-sina, and each fireman do the same in regard to the Engineers Journal"!! Does this mean solidarity of labor? Ah, no. He weakly ends his appeal in this way: But his climax scares the tor: "Combination in this, the year of the century, seems to be in the very air we breathe. It seems to be stronger among commercial and indu-strial enterprises than it is with labor anizations . . To what this con-dation tends or what will be the colidation tends or what will be the cad, God only knows, but in sheer self defense labor should profit by the excession, after all, labor organizations, and the call the cal are combinations or trusts to maintain prises of labor, but not like others, to theral wage they become consumers. has helping all classes. The five rail-least train orders, if they would, might would train orders, if they would, might would by the great industrial concerns of the country." Not very radical, and may far from being class-conscious, but the poor editor, the sneak and fakir, de-lating his class, comments thus: "Mr. Bariot's suggestion that engineers and fermen subscribe for each others official ten subscribe for each others official ications is a good one." Good for the

"sheep" and engineers "goats." How long will intelligent railroad men endure such wretched rot from the suckers of th old political parties?

Further, note what the editor has to say on the "Treatment of the Engine-men." Writing of a paper read before men." Writing of a paper read before a railway club on this subject, he says: "In this paper a kindly interest in enginemen by railway officials is exemplified, and there certainly was a spirit of fairness throughout the entire autiess.

And the address as given in part is full been most heartily condemned by any

true friend of railroad men.

The problem of non-use of safety appliances is ignored as existing in this country, but is treated from the English standpoint. Facts from the fakir Burns are quoted, and one who reads would be left n total ignorance of the terrible facts about the criminal neglect and deliberate murder practiced in America by railway

The whole magazine contains but one or two statements of grievances. The fact is brought out that locomotive firemen are receiving but little over half the wages per ton they received some years ago, while the profits on a train are double what they were. The broken compact of '94 is also mentioned, when the promise was made to railway employes that if they would quietly accept a ten per cent reduction of wages, the railway companies would restore wages as soon as business was good, and now that busi-ness is and has been "good" the railway companies have repudiated their agree Grounds enough for complaint. journal to the army of men suffering all this injustice! "Why is this?" they say. 'In it because they believe their employes have forgotten the agreement, or is it because they believe that like an old debt, the obligation has been outlawed?" It may be that the railway officials have concluded that a labor organisation with-out a protective fund is like a cat without claws—perfectly helpless." What a con-A staring illustration of the spirit that dominates the "pure and simple" trade unionism, propatigating the false theory of fighting capital with caplabor have had proven to them over and over again in time of conflict with injustice. Corporations never concern emselves about "protective funds" of Entrenched and labor organizations. protected as it is by the government, capital has only to turn the guns on rebellious workingmen and peace and abject slavery is secured.

But is all this false teaching, this pap

that is dealt out to workingmen in their journals inspired by ignorance of things as they are in the labor world? No! The pure and simple organizations are dominated by men, hirelings of the political parties of the capitalist class, who get their price for keeping down the revolu-tionary spirit, for keeping the unions in dense ignorance of what could be accomplished politicaly by determines and radi-cal fighting in place of toadyism and compromise with the oppressors. The time is coming, however, and coming soon, as the signs of the times bear witness, when these false leaders will be deposed. There is a spirit of solidarity growing in the army of workers expressed in the new trade unionism—the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance—where the spirt of the workers is the strength of the union, and not the protective fund. And this pro-letarian spirit, roused to a determined bitter fight is all that the capitalist fears. His weakness lies in numbers; as the workers will learn in the years to come : and their power at the ballot box will be demonstrated when they vote their own class into power. Then only will the problems of railroad men and all other workingmen, be solved. The powers that te have lived up to their determination, that capital shall and must be protected. Let Labor cry out from one end of this country to the other: "Labor is trying to protect itself, and it will succeed

ELLA REEVE COHEN.

Campaign Starts in Westchester.

YONKERS, July 21.-The Socialist Labor Party opened the campaign in Westchester county at Yonkers last Friday evening. A mass meeting was held in Getty Square; it was a large and enthusiastic gathering.

Joseph Sweeney, chairman of the meeting, gave a short address on local issues, and then introduced, John J. Kinneally, Socialist Labor Party, candidate for Congress from the Sixteenth Congressional District.

Kinneally began by taking up the class struggle. He showed that there is an irrepressible conflict between the class that owns the machinery of production and the class that must operate that machinery or die. He then vividly outlined the outrages committed against the working clas at Buffalo, Brooklyn, Hazelton, Chicago, Homestead and the Idaho Bull Pen. He showed that it mattered not which party was in power, the commands of the capitalists were at once obeyed, by the Republican administration here, the Democratic administration there, the Bryanized Democracy yonder, and the Populists were ever ready to kill the wounded and capture the fleeing.

Kinneally, in closing, challenged each and all of his opponents to meet him and debate the question: "Wherein will the policy of your party benefit the working class."

silications is a good one. Good for the silicate this editor is pushing. But the this further comment: "He is however, about fifty years in advance of the phen he proposes that SHEER GOATS FEED FROM ONE After the meeting a bundle of the DAILY PEOPLE was sold. Kinneally Otton." In this case it is presumed will speak in Ta will speak in Tarrytown next Friday

CASUAL OBSERVATIONS.

By Armand Hammer, Baltimore.

I have been observing. Incidentally, I have been thinking—thinking painful thoughts; painful because of the awakening, the sad, sad awakening of a misguided cathusiast. I have observed while thinking that Chicago is a wonderful city; Chicago where once in the long ago-in the days of tariff for revenue only-I slept in an abandoned dry-goods cane.

In that time, I did a little casual observing, absolutely profitless, I may add; yet my observations then, and those I am now about to give to an anxious world, have a peculiar relationship.

But, as I have observed, Chicago is a wonderful city, because it is the abode of wonderful beings, and ever and anon, also semi-occasionally, it startles the humdrum capitalist world by performing wonderful things, Chicago is the only place on earth where the genus donkus amsimons editor thrives and waxes

The scientific investigation as to the origin of this strange species has led entirely in the direction of the Chicago river, the theory being that the microbe germinates in the bed of the stream. rises to the surface-and to the occasion also-becomes embedded in the atmosphere, finally, in the course of human events, freeing itself, and floating out into the great cosmopolis. Its most celebrated characteristic is editing-writing with the dignity and even tenor of a trained ape on exhibition at the Zoo. There are thousands of this phenomena or frenks (science has as yet been unable to determine its exact classification) given birth to annually by the ambient incubator, though but a few live long enough even in Chicago to attain the usual ambition of the species-running a paper. Of late, however, the crop has been exceedingly numerous; consequently the surprise is that more have not launched their common pest upon a patient public.

Yet these are more than sufficient, and I have no complaint to offer for the happy death. Not in the least. In fact, I am thankful, for I had hoped

that the disease would be confined to the international socialist magazine. I frankly admit my disappointment. There is the federalist, "a paper devoted to the interests of the International Typo-graphical Union and allied crafts," so its editorial microbe announces, a worthy addition to the workers' gall literature of the times.

In a recent issue of this child of the aromatic breezes of the battling stream, an effort of the trained-ape type is made to show how pure and simple trade unionism rises superior to any "petty reform" (?), such as "Socialism aims to achieve." The pith of the argument is that "by working along the lines of least resistance" trade unions ameliorate the condition of wage-earners immediately, "by reducing the hours of labor, increas-ing wages and establishing sanitary conditions in the workshop and factory," while Socialism would wipe out the entire amelioration business at one fell

I realize at last that I have been misguided. The "federalist" of Chicago, has roused me from my buoyant dreams. I have been chasing a chimera. A deadly blow has been dealt the Socialist Labor Party by the genus donkus. Yet the force of recollection floods me with memories of the night I roomed in a dry goods case not a stone's throw from the habitat of the editorial microbe-and my union card occupied a berth in my inside vest pocket, close to my-

There is a famine in India. You have read of it, of course. India is quite distant from the United States. But our capitalist lorgnette is sighted for great listances. India, through our glasses, is just the proper objective point. We can see the famine there very distinctly. I famine in Ireland. Ireland, you know, is a British possession. India has a Brit-ish-American ruler. At the time of the famine in Ireland. English landlords were can landlords who were "dispossessing Americans and other foreigners, were in-dustriously soliciting financial aid for the 'famine sufferers' in Ireland to enable them to pay their rent. Famine must e a terrible thing!

I have observed that it always occur at some distant point. It will probably be heard of next in South Africa, or per-haps the Island of Jolo.

Louis Eisen, 35 years of age, shoe maker, consumptive, unable to work killed his wife and one child in Balti more Sunday morning, and cut the throat of another child, whose life is despaired of. A seares of the two squalid rooms on an attic floor that the unfortunate of forty-two cents. Some boiled milk in a tin cup on a dilapidated one-burner oil a tin cup on a disputated one-barner of stove was the only nourishment discov-ered in the place. The man had been unemployed three months, and his wife had been recently discharged as cured from the city hospital for the pauper in-sane. She had been removed there from the Hebrew Hospital, suffering with ty-phold fever. Eisen was undoubtedly crazed by want, as he was a man of good habits and temperament.

But to revert to the subject of the In-But to revert to the subject of the Indian famine. (My habit of observation
is slightly disconnected at times—and
this is one of them.) One of "our" daily
papers has inaugurated an "Indian famine fund." Up to date \$0,000 have been write his own bible.

day schools have not been behind hand in soliciting funds. The superintendents offer prizes to the pupils turning in the largest sums quarterly. The prizes range in value from thirty cents to a dollar fifteen. It is needless to add that there is a masked rivalry among the pupils to secure the greatest amount of funds. A little pupil at one of the prominent Sun-day Schools won a beautiful forty-cent necklace for the last quarter's collections She turned in \$10.62 for the famine suf-

It is a great blessing we have never had a famine in this country. Of course we have had hard times, but these are nothing compared to fumine-a time when a man is unable to pay his rent. Yes, famine is certainly a terrible visita-

ENJOINED.

The Evicted Workingmen of Presston Are Now Set Upon by the Law.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 19 .- The Pressed Steel Car Company have secured a preliminary injunction from Judge Joseph Buffington, in the United States Circuit Court, to restrain certain discharged employees and others from assembling on the roads and about the gates of the works and interfering with the other workmen. The bill filed is directed against Andrew Thomson, J. J. Farmer, Joseph King, A. E. Morgan, M. Olaski. J. O'Brien, H. Dayton, D. Lewis, J. Lewis, Andrew Twomey, John Bodman, and George Jones. The bill recites that on July 2, some

of the workmen in the erecting shop insisted that four gangs of men should be put upon the erection of certain cars for the Pittsburg Bessemer and Lake Eric railroad, which work had previously been done by three gangs. It is claimed that this was an indirect demand for a large increase in wages and the company, not seeing its way clear to concede the demand, refused it. This led to the discharge of some of the men and others left voluntarily. It is claimed that the defendants and others have banded themselves together for the purpose of preventing employes and workmen from continuing work and preventing the plaintiffs from operating their plant, and also to bring about such a general strike of employes as will compel or coerce the plaintiffs to accept the terms of employment or shut down its mills. It is claimed that many of t'e employes have declined to join in a strike but have remained at work, while the defendants and others and night and by threats and menaces, deavored to prevent employes from going into the mills. The company claims that through these repeated acts, threats and menaces, it has suffered great loss and damage, and a number of its workmen are afraid to continue at work for fear of bodily harm, all of which allegations are known to be false and without found-

ation in fact. The court was asked to make an order restraining the defendants from continu-ing in their alleged unlawful conduct, and from in any manner interfering with the plaintiff's business or workmen, and that an account may be taken and the defendants ordered to pay the damages sustained by the plaintiffs. The bill was sworn to by W. H. Schoen, vice-president company, and was filed by Knox & Reed, counsel for the company.

Christians must get out of the habit of getting killed or there will be no countries left to which to expand. This time the news comes from Persia. Several missionaries have been "slaughtered in cold blood," which they probably had with them for the occasion. The next thing we know, manifest destiny will lead us to the old stamping ground of Darious, and we shall find that the na-tives there have insulted the flag. What the particular commodity of Persia

Down South, Gordon and Shaw had a little tilt over the question whether or the rebellion should be kept alive. Gor-don, in the usal "impassioned language" declared that he did not regret the part he had taken in '61. He aroused his It was eloquent and it was vivid. All of It was eloquent and it was vivid. All of which amounts to a declaration that Gardon is busy mending his political fences. No matter what part he may have taken in the war, he is, to-day, one of the cleverest politicians in either the North or the South, and every word he utters has a political significance. Evidently there is a clash coming below the on and Dixon line, and Gordon is preparing for it.

New York is to have the greatest stock exchange in the world. It is not only to be the greatest in size, but is to cost the most money. The price paid will be sev-eral millions, yet a thing like that is of no consequence in a city and in a country where the stock-jobbing fraternity, toiling not, spinning not, is allowed to war fat and rich. We can be sure of several things. It will be well ventilated, well beated, lighted, and commodious. In it the beloved of the nation must transact business for a few hours a day, therefore, it cannot partake of the tenement nature of the places in which the producers of wealth are hearded.

The Rev. A. M. Rihbany, a native Syrian, has withdrawn from the Congregational Church in which he formerly made his living, because he does not be-lieve in the divinity of Jesus Christ, and intends to write a new bible. He should have had merey and waited for cold weather. It is bad to grow excited in the temperature we endure now, and the strange fact that this Reverend does

TO LURE NEGROES.

Colored Immigration.

Scheme to Supplant Japanese and Chinese Labor by Farm Hands from Southern States-Promises of Big Wages Held Forth-Expenses of Recruits Will Be Paid to the Islands. .

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23 .- It is to the colored people of the Southern States that the plantation owners of the Hawai ian islands will turn for relief in the matter of the vexed labor question. John Hind and J. B. Collins, of Ko-

hal a plantation, are en route for the Southern States in quest of negro laborers. They have assurance that 300 or 400 can be recruited at New Orleans. The plantation will pay their expenses to the country and give them \$30 a month. If enough negro labor can be secured the services of the Japanese at Kohala will be dispensed with altogether: The experiment is being watched by all the plantations. If it succeeds other plantation owners will undoubtedly bring in large numbers of negroes from the Gulf States. There is a strong prejudice here against the introduction of colored labor, but it now seems to be a necessity. It must be remembered that Japanese and Chinese immigration is at an end, as well as assisted immigration from Europe.

This new move of the planters is due to the attitude of the Japanese laborers in the recent strike, though the strike is a thing of the past. Peace was restored at Spreckelsville ,and the last batch of malcontents resumed work in the cane fields. News fro mthe islands is to the effect that all is quiet. Just what has been accomplished or lost by the strike is hard to tell. Everything will depend upon the future attitude of the laborers.

Nearly all the Japanese in the Territory walked out on June 14, the day the new laws went into effect. It is quite certain that the strike was agreed upon months before, as the uncerstanding in regard to it was perfect from Kausi to Hawaii. Soon after the Japanese quit work the managers of all the puantations asked for conferences with them. Without execption the laborers' first demand was that their contracts, given under Hawaiian laws, be returned to them. The planters of Hawaii decided to comply with this demand. Maui, Oahu and Kauni managers followed the same course, and within a week all contracts had been returned to the laborers. Next came demands for higher wages. The figures varied on the different islands. In some cases \$30 a month, with house, food, wood, medicine, etc., was demanded. So far as can be learned this figure was not given anywhere, but compromises were effected all over at from \$18 to \$22.

At Spreckelsville, on the estate of the Hawaiian Commercial, serious trouble threatened for several days. It was there that the Japanese were said to have assaulted and hadly injured the United States census enumerator. Sheriff Baldwin and a posse, when arresting the assailants, were set upon by nearly 600 Japanese, so the story goes, but succeeded in putting the strikers to flight and getting away with six of the ringleaders. One was sent to prison and Brown, with nine mounted policemen, hurried from Honolulu to the scene. He returned with the report that the laborers had sone back to work, and all was quiet.

The situation is good for the workers for the reason that the plantations are at the mercy of the laborers, and the little Asiatics know it. Any strike would succeed if he strikers only held out for a short time. Labor was never scarcer. and the plantations cannot afford to lose a single man. Unless some arrangements can be made for getting more laborers into the country it is believed that wages wil soon have to be advanced to \$30.

Daily People Picnic.

A meeting of the Entertainment Com-mittee of Section New York, Socialist Labor Party, was held on Friday, July 20, at S p. m., at the Daily People Build ing. The Organizer of the Section reported having engaged Sulzer's Westchester Park for Saturday, Aug. 25, afternoon and evening. He further reports that the contract made with the proprietor calls for strict union arrangements. The re-port of the organiser was adopted. It port of the organiser was adopted. It was decided to print 5,000 tickets to be ready for distribution at the next meeting of the Daily People Conference; the price twenty-five cents a ticket for gentleman and lady. The committee will meet every Friday at the Daily People Building to attend to the necessary arrangements

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)..... 2,068 In 1890......18,881 In 1892 (Presidential).........21,157 In 1898......82,204



For President. JOSEPH FRANCIS MALLONEY. of Massachusetts.

> For Vice-President, VALENTINE REMMEL, of Pennsylvania.

When grasping tyranny offends, Or angry bigots frown ; When rulers plot, for selfish ends. To keep the nations down : When statesmen form unholy loague To drive the world to war : When Knaves in palaces intrigue For ribbons or a star-We raise our heads, survey their deeds. And cheerly reply, "Grub, little moles, grub underground

-MACKAY. POLITICAL ST. VITUS DANCE.

The Republicans have started in this city what is nothing else than a political Vitus' Dance.

There's sunshine in the sky."

In several parts of town, at the hour of noon, and in a properly advertised place, a "speaker" (God save the mark!) and two or three Salvation Army-sort of singers assemble with a score or two of minor office holders. The speaker speaks his piece, lauding McKinley and carefully vaulting over all the iniquities of his iniquitous administration; the score or two of office-holders applaud; then the singers take the stand and the lead. and the mob starts singing patriotic and other emotional hymns. The noise atteacts passers-by. Many stray in to find out. The impressionable ones are affected not unlike the way such people are affected at revival camp-meetings: they join; clap their hands in rythm; draw larger crowds, from among whom fresh accessions of emotional natures are drawn; and presently hysteria reigns supreme. The whole crowd is behaving as if seized with St. Vitus' dance.

A significant style of campaign agitation this is!

In these days of Roman Empire decline of ours, when the vertigo is seizing the ruling class, and the masses must be attuned to the song their masters play, the phenomena of the days of declining Rome turn up one by one. History is repeating itself. But the repetition is not monotonous. The tune is the same, but the key and the instrument through which it is now played are different. In this difference lies much that is worth noting; but much more that is encouraging.

Passing by the difference between the gorgeous feasts and shows with which the Roman proletariat was entranced, and the shabby hysterics with which modern Capitalism seeks to fascinate the American proletariet into impotence, the marked difference between now and then is the role played in society by the proletariat of old and the proletariat of today. The Roman proletariat was a menial class, fed from the table of the Roman lord; the American proletariat is a working class upon whom the capitalist lord feeds. The Roman proletariat was supported by the Roman rulers; the modern proletariat supports with its labor the rilling class of to-day. In this difference lies a whole world.

Out of bacchanalian orgies and popular hysterics, that old Roman society used to keep itself on top, nothing but a social cataclyam could ensue, with the barbarian at the gates to profit thereby. A fed mass of menials has not in its composition the germ of social reconstruction. Not so to-day. The modern proletariat is no menial class; it is a working class. In its composition there is latent the germ of social reconstruction. Accordingly, the hysterics with which it is sought to palsy his striking arm will be of no avail at this juncture in the history of the human race.

The St. Vitus' Dance performances, initiated by the politically ruling element of the economic ruling class of to-day, is, accordingly, not, as in the days of ancient | dependent action would give better ex- | with this gentleman any more than it | with a similar history.

only, the premonitions of the birth of a change the aspect of affairs, and the new social system—the Socialist Republic, very change that took place, a complete where, the means of production being owned by all, all who work shall enjoy that come what may the United States life, and all who can, but won't work, shall die.

PENNY CATCHING PROHIBS.

We have received a printed programme of the State convention called by the Prohibitionists for next week. As we do not propose to advertise this group of real-estate speculators and their "choice locations" we will not publish this call.

Their programme well illustrates the ow cunning and penny-catching proclivities of the sharks who engineer the prohibition scheme and the extreme silliness of their dupes within the so-called "party."

The first day of this political(?) convention is to be devoted to ten songs and four prayers. When it is remembered how long and how loudly the average prohib, minister can talk and sing through his nose, it will be seen how little time there will be left for such an ungodly pastime as politics.

The "programme" is a skilfully gotten up ad, to boom some real- estate owned by the promoters of the convention or their employers. A little penny-catching scheme is run on the side by charging 25 cents admission to the grove where the prayer-and-psalm-fest is to clamor.

The prohibition movement started out to elevate and free mankind,-that was its pretence. Denying the truth taught by the Socialists that "Poverty is the cause of drunkenness," they undertook to cure the evil by attacking the symptoms. Those among them who were honest and capable of thinking soon discovered, or are fast discovering, their error, and left, or are leaving, the party. The movement fell into the bands of the contemptible pictistic frands who are to-day exploiting it.

Whatever of good and earnest desire to elevate mankind ever found lodgement in the prohibition ranks has long since deserted it. Those who are clearheaded and clean-hearted are to-day enrolling in that Party whose proud mission it is to abolish the mother of drunkenness-involuntary poverty. The Socialist Labor Party marches on to the performance of this task, stopping only long enough to point to the pennycatching, land-booming, note-shaving, labor-skinning pietists as a horrible example of the sinking of the scorner of science from freak to fakir.

WHAT THE CONTRADICTORY MESSAGES FROM CHINA MEAN.

American manufacturers of iron and steel goods reaped a harvest in China. The Trans-Siberia railroad, the bridges, the rails, the tools, and the locomotives were mostly manufactured here in this country. Northern China called for American products, and the field gave an opening for the stel producers to run to the limit of their capacity. The illustrated magazines and weeklies gave glowing descriptions and pictures of how we were "civilizing" the heathen world. While this prosperity was at its height the Chinese trouble came, and the world lost sight, for the time being, of the vast amounts of iron that had been dumped there.

The manufacturers, however, did not lose sight of it. Their interests were bound up in the matter. In fact, it is difficult to state just what hand they had in causing the trouble. The Chinese, as was natural, objected to the exploitation of the home field by f This matter was also overlooked by the public; but it remained a source of constant to the capitalists. The whole business world was aroused by the glowing reports which came from the new fields and then suddenly the boom stonged and sauk out of sight. The peaceful country which only a few months ago was making startling advances in material prosperity became in a second populated with "blood-thirsty

maniacs." There is also another side to the question. When the trouble came there was the utmost harmony, among the powers. Thereupon it was agreed that the ministers had been slaughtered and therefore there was no necessity for hurry. It would be much better to wait until a force capable of crushing all opposition had been gathered. Later comes the news that the ministers were not slaughtered but would be unless assistance was rendered at once. More delay followed, and the excuse still given was hat a sufficient force had not been collected. There were fleets on the coast, no action was taken.

This further delay was followed by contradictory reports of all kinds. Conger's message betrays the whole plan. The United States, that is, the United States as represented by the exploiters in China, grew impatient. The trouble now in China, grew impatient. The trouble was not that the ministers were in danger of losing their lives, but that the terms for the division of Ching became uncertain because of the delay. In-

Rome, the death rattle of a whole nation, cuse for the retention of more territory. it is the death rattle of a ruling class Conger's message was expected to revulsion from hope to incredulity, shows

It is not because of the ministers, but because of the bridges and the rails in the North. It is not because of the articles there now but because of what will be sent. The ministers, alive or dead, pass their point of usefulness when an excuse for an armed invasion of China is given.

The history of this present trouble is not read aright if we commence with the entrance of the Boxers on the scene. We must read that glittering prologue of the possibilities of China and the invasion of the land by American manufac tures. We must take it from the reports of government representatives, and from reports of missionaries to their home bodies. The seed of the war is cap italistic, and from the seed the capitalist hopes to garner the bloody fruits of

WORKINGMEN AS SANDWICH-MEN.

A new-departure in Labor Day parades will take place with the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's union. They will have four flower. On the first will be a hoisting engine and derrick; the second a model of a steel-framed building; the third a gang of riveters at work; on the fourth a model of a steel-bridge.

The strangest things in this world can be accounted for. But how can one account for workingmen parading engines and derricks that don't belong to them and never will? What is more, who can account for the performance of pulling through the streets pieces of machinery that, as private property, robs and enslaves them?

Do these workingmen own steel-framed buildings and steel bridges? Are these models of building emblems of justice. or what are they emblems of? As several thousand workmen have lost their lives working on these buildings, are they not really emblems of death?

Why do they want to parade themselves at work on a float? Is it work alone they want? If so, then the chattelslaves before the civil war were in an enviable position, for they really had more work than they wanted. Is work alone honorable? Then the cringing chattel-slave was the most honorable of all workmen.

One can at once understand why a capitalist should parade such things. One can understand why it should make a capitalist heart beat with joy to see "a gang of riveters at work;" it is this work that puts him in palaces to live and sends him and his family to toady with foreign decomposing dukes. To the men who own and sell machines, one can understand why they should grin themselves out of countenance; this, it is plainly seen, is a great free advertisement for the owners of the machinery displayed.

Thus these workingmen are being used as "sandwich men."

ANOTHER SHOT AT SODOM AND GOMORBAH'S MOUTHPIECE.

We admit, with many coy blushes, that we thrashed the "Morning Telegraph" to such an extent that it was speechless for some few weeks. Then it recovered its wind, the only stock in trade of the "Telegraph," and started in again. We did not intend to insult Mr. Bierce in the matter of creasing his trousers. What we told him to do was to go and crease his head in order that ight finally get a wrinkle or two i his cerebrum. Such stivice was fruitless, as he might as well try to fold a corn starch pudding into the semblance of a brain. What we should have told him, and what we hasten to tell him now, is that the only good and charitable use to which he can put his grey matter is. to ornament some wayside stone wall with it. The contention of the "Telegraph"

that it has some regard for indecency is well founded. If it did not regard it, New York might awaken some morning from its profound slumber and find one familiar little face missing. It lives on Indecency - but decency - well. Mr. Bierce's frank admission that he sometimes carried a cane is the first intimation we have yet received that the members of the staff did not carry spears, shields, and wear beautifully decorated clouts of sedge grass. We take his word for the fact that he carries a cane, but he should not stop there.

"After mature deliberation," furnished, no doubt, by the Tammany owners of the "Telegraph," Mr. Bierce takes another shy for his money. There are filnety-one vituperative adjectives in his article, and one pun: ninety-two admissions of puerlity in all. He overworks the sewer allusion, he has a droot, filthy language and gas. All these he shoots at us from his own chaste mouth-a proper expositor of a party that battens on houses of ill fame; and sighs at the end like one who hopes that he has done

Our argument is not, and cannot be,

could be with his Ambrosial namesake of the cheerful jibbering. We carefully, and with intention aforethought, planted our foot on Tammany's rubicund countenance. Then we took a short pedestrian excursion along the medulia oblongata of the "Telegraph": in other words, we walked on its neck. Then "after mature deliberation," Mr. Bierce reached into the cavernous depths of his innermost midst and fetched forth a most unearthly howl, a howl that was also a weeping cry of "I am hit."

He calls us hod-carriers, which is no disgrace; plow hands, which is also no disgrace. Then he whinneys and wants to know why we persist in using "foul" language, won't we please stop it. We most certainly cannot call the paper for which he works anything but the official organ of the sernglios, or its list of matrons anything but the madams who con trol the same. We further cannot des gnate its staff as anything other than a collection of procureurs, because truth must be told even though the circulation of the "Telegraph" and the wages of Mr. Bierce should fall proportionately to the smash up for all time of the "organized unwashed crime" of the city.

We do not know what the rates of the Telegraph" are, but we pause and thank it in our humble way for the excellent two column advertisement which it saw fit to give us. We wish long life and Republican and also Democratic prosperity to Mr. Bierce as the worthy instrument, and advise him to continue the part in his hair, supposing he wears that as well as a cane, down until it reaches the neck.

The Tammany campaign fund has been placed at \$2,500,000, and the major portion of it comes from two sources: the office holders, and the "protected" interests." In the first are all the persons who sweep streets, "weed-pullers" included; all who are at the head of departments, and who control any little seat in any little office. There are also the men who simply draw a salary, and make a good living at that arduous work. In the second are all the resorts, dives, gambling ouses, crooked merchants, wholesale and retail dealers in gold bricks and knockout drops, and the dozens of little shopkeepers who have the privilege of selling adulterated goods. There will be more blood, more crime, and more lives on Tammany's fund this year than stained the money of all the pirates; that laid the foundations of our leading New

Edelman, the Anarchist who recently died, was at one time a member of the Socialist Labor Party. His expulsion marked an Important stage in the Party's development. The peculiar mental warping of Edleman and his friends kept the Party in perpetual turmoil, and while he possessed a certain cleverness, his attitude toward political action made it necessary for the Party to rid itself of him. After that he dropped out of ight completely. Even his paper, "Soli-larity," received little notice, and especially during the last five years, Edelman was almost forgotten. With him passed the last forlorn remnant of the "mild" flavored Anarchist. The blood and beer Anarchist carries very little weight excepting in the matter of saloon

The officers in the regular army have got into the good habit of avoidnig all work connected with their special line of making a living. A man cannot fight all the time, but that does not prevent him from d'awing his pay when he is laid off. Yet it is a curious circumstance that so many officers should have fallen into the habits of absenteeism when there is trouble on foot for their masters. They might at least earn their keep at such times. The list of men who hold ernment office and do nothing is really appalling. In the army and navy, the different departments and bureaus, are thousands of men who have no office in which there is any work. The army. above all at this time of year, is the worst. Most officers are at health resorts or else engaged in business deals. At the same time they are drawing governmen money. The only time when they really attend to their duties as soldiers is officer proves himself a faithful and obedient servant by slaughtering work

ingmen. The college man whose whole intellectual training and makeup revolt at the idea of Socialism, now betakes himself to the seaside or mountains, there to cidently sling hash at four dollars a week. He has two reasons for doing it. Money is no object, and he would not get it if it was, but he manages by this he also runs the chance of acquiring an original accumulation in the form of some foolish chit of a girl with dough. Truly, our modern institutions of learning, in school year, and in vacation, are great places.

The "mysterious" deaths, suicides, and insanity prevalent among the capitalist families are good evidence that debauchery and crime stamp themselves ineracicably upon an members of the family. The latest is the death of navemeyer's daughter, who died under circumstances similar to those attending the death of her brother. The death Havemeyer himself was not withou its element of "strangeness." Evidently the family is sapped, and is forced to seek death to escape the consequences of its own acts. The startling point is that it is only one of a dozen families

LAW AND LABOR.

BY POLLEYPHEN.

The legal "tout" is an institution that has evidently come to stay. He thrives on the railroad corporations, and as long as those corporations maintain their policy of refusing to settle a case which is just, and against which they have no defense, until on the eve of a trial, which event usually takes from eighteen months to three years after comencing suit, so long will poor people be compelled to listen, to the "Ambulance Chaser" that they may thus obtain through him the services of an attorney to fight the case through all the courts on a contingent fee, The "legal tout" is no better nor worse than the other "touts" that congregate in the corridor of the country court house, and there can be found "touts" of all kinds; the printers' tout, who prints briefs; the newspaper tout, who seeks legal advertisements; the tout of the trust companies who seeks litigants to hire his company to go on bonds and undertak-

Not until the morale of the Bar reaches the old standard of the past, when the lawyer's fee was an honorarium, will the "tout" pass away. . . .

At the Commencement of the New York Law School, that eminent journalist, St. Clair McKelway, in his remarks, stated: "I do not presume to say that an appointive judiciary or an elective judiciary is the better system. We have had poor and good judges under both systems, and we have had impeached judges under both systems, but what I do want to say is that any system by which the bench owes its patronage and power and everything else connected with it to a political organization, is reflection upon a learned profession, and a peril to a free comonwealth."

In Massachusetts judges are appointed

and the Boston "Transcript" seems to be in ecstasy over its system, and asserts That every new manifestation of the working of the elective system for judges ought to anchor Massachusetts more solidly in her own superior method," It condemns the appointment of United States District Judge Hazel, and places appointment to the endorsement of the Supreme Court Judges of this State. who were elected, and by reason of be ing elected, were under the influence of the politicians. What difference is there between politicians who cause judges to be appointed and those who bring about their election? Is not the remedy, if one exists, more accessible when the election of the judges is in the hands of the people under an elective system, than when under an appointive one? It seems tous than an appointive system is not better than an elective one, and it might be added that the method of selecting judges will not result in all judges so selected being and remaining honest. The history of the world demonstrates that it is only material independence that will make and retain a pure judiciary.

The Mayor vetoed a bill passed by the last Legislature which provided for increasing the salary of Court judges. These judges could bring about many reforms the failure to accomplish which subject them to severe censure by lawyers and laymen. The the people demand, and if the Municipal Court judges will hold court every working day in the week, and keep down the calendar so that the small causes there tried will be reached in short order, nobody will begrudge them a raise of salary. As these judges now conduct their business, lawyers, merchants, workingmen and others have to wait the whole day, and sometimes eral days before a case is reached. The saving of time to litigants in general would amply repay the increase asked for. But why do not the judges take in this reform before the initiative Legislature acts? As the judges cannot practice law, why should they do practi cally nothing three or four days in the

Some people have found fault with the ate our court stenographers charge for transcribing minutes, and also as to the amount of their salary. If those people only knew the labor and energy exerted and nerve force wasted by our painstaking stenographers, they would not gainsay them their present remuners We have in our courts of this Greater City an excellent staff of court stenographers.

It would not be amiss to mention our

court clerks, many of whom have been in the service of the county for over a quarter of a century, and all of whom are courteous, intelligent and able and ever ready to serve Bench. Bar and litigants. The county clerk is the clerk of the Supreme Court, and the clerks in the various parts of the Supreme Court are or theory acting under his directions, being deputies to the county clerk. The officials in the county clerk's office for some few years past have handled our court records to the general satisfaction of the Bar. But, Oh, ye shades of Tweed, did you while on earth ever dream in tions, that when you would have completed the County Court House completed the two harbored such a worthless lot of court "attendants." While there are a few men dants. While there are a few men including some youngsters, appointed within the pust few years, who are able, courteous, and attentive to their duties, there are many who sleep in chairs while a case is trying, and have to be aroused by the judge when required to carry an exhibit from the lawyers' table to the witness chair, and one to the witness chair, and one of these attendants can almost always be found at his concert hall instead of the court house. Many of these old political hack attendants can well afford to be retired for some active young men, as many of them are owners of real estate. The audacity that made some of these

men court attendants can be no better illustrated than was recently done by one of their number, who said, "I can never forgive Mr. Croker for closing my pool room."

NEWARK LETTER.

A number of citizens in the neighborbood of Stengel's tannery are petitioning to the Grand Jury to have the tannery abolished. Reason: the various grewsome, insinuating and horrible odors arising from said tannery. George Stengel, one of the firm, had this to say:

"Oh, this protest is nothing new. They have been kicking against the place for several years. Why, it is no worse than any other tannery, and, in fact, not as bad. My men want to live as well as they do, and are entitled to breathe the fresh air as well as they are. Then, besides, the odor is not unhealthy. It is one of lime, which is largely used as a disinfectant, and lime, you know, is healthy. Why, there has been a tannery in these buildings for the past thirty-five years, and in that time people have moved here and built up all around it. Now they want to drive us out. Well, they will succeed if they keep up, for I am now negotiating for a new plant in Waverly and expect to have it completed by April 1, 1901. "If you think a tannery is unhealthy go

look at the men at work in that so-called obnoxious cellar. A healthier looking let of men you never saw and they are working in it all the time." Indeed a "healthy" lot of men.

It is to be feared that our multi-millionaires, our statesmen, the professions, et al., will most graciously pick up the cue thrown so gently to them by George Stengel, and hie themselves to the viting snugness of aforementioned tannery, there to roast their shins in winter, and to cool their heads in summer with coplous draughts of the health that A sort of strenuous life. The Flower City Kid Works, by per

mission of that genuine anomaly called "Board of Health," dump refuse in the shape of leather scrap, arsenic, lime, dog-manure and other things not mentioned in the Bill of Fare, in the lot ounded by Magazine St., Hamburg Pl., and Ave. L. The stench will not "take your breath." It is too heavily charged. it may cause you to lose your dinner and things look shaky about your supper.

But, according to Stengel, it's 'ealthy. A sort of an inverted Chinese stinkpot. The stinkpot is healthy looking, but stinks. Stengel's healthpot stinks, but has unlimited quantities of health hid-den in the crevices—indeed on certain foggy, east-wind days, when Lister's Fertilizer Works send their blessings, and the Celluloid diligently breathes out it's nitric acid fumes in the bargain Balbach's Smelting Works send their arsenic and lead-laden vapors in as a premium-all else dwindles away. Old shoes and feathers seem a relief. Hunter's Point seems an innoccut, blueeyed, pink-toed, warbling cherub, too weak to walk, when the factories of Athens on the Passaic have the "va-

Gregoria Salivia, while walking along the tracks of the Newark and New York Branch of the N. J. C. R. R., noticed some children on the street below in danger of being run over by a Ferry St. trolley. He yelled to them, but could not make himself heard. He yelled louder and louder, and in his excitement did not hear the noise of an approaching New York train. Being on one of those plain girder bridges, he had no way get out and was caught between bridge and train and ground to pieces. train that he wanted to go on mangled him. Capitalism in its "cheapness. hurry and struggle, runs cars in streets too narrow.

Picture the Italian warning children of an impeding danger and being ground up by a danger as great.

The White Bridge on the Plank Road to Jersey City is as unsafe as anything can well be imagined. It crosses the Passaic River, and lives back in my memory some 23 years. It may have been repaired since, but I recollect its peculiar shape well. Certain it is when the Street Railway Co. (then the Consolidated) first ran their "canalboats" over it, \$47.00 worth of timber was nailed and bolted to it, giving it a most ludicrous and "reassuring appear-

The tremendous traffic, notably Sundays, that goes on, cannot fall to tell on me day the bound to break, and then the sheets can sell a few extras telling about an "accident."

Many a commuter on the Newark and Many a commutar on the Newark and New York line feels a chill of horror creep up his spinal column when he feels the jolt and bang of the car as it crosses that tooth-pick and match-wood affair called White Bridge. To paraphrase Mr. Stengel, "It's healthy!"
This same disregard for human life is

evidenced by the never-ending question of Raising the Tracks. Plans upon plans have been chewed forward and ward. It seems the city government is not willing to pay the entire expense. There are tax-payers who must be obeyed. And so this vital question also hangs fire.

Track-raising ever was like pulling teeth. Even the "independent" and "sagacious" Mayor Seymour seems to regard it in that light. As yet this 'friend of the people" in general, and 'friend of the working class" in particular, has not stopped a train, or fined one of the companies, where they violate all sorts of laws and ordinances. The R. R. is the greatest public nuisance in New Jersey. It is a question whether there is a square foot of surface there that has not been spattered with human

Singular that there are still workingmen to be found, who, after all the turning down they've received at the hands of Rep-Dem office holders, still throw their votes away on such vermin. Still, if appearances do not deceive there will be a little surprise next No-vember. Dissatisfaction seems universal among the working class. With patience the S. L.P. will run that precursor of class-consciousness into proper channels to the eventual extinction of stinks, rotto the eventual extinction of stinks, rot-ten bridges, grade crossings and the capitalist system in general.

LITTLE BILLY. Newark, N. J., July 23.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jenather

BROTHER JONATHAN-I say I am now at last in dead ear admit I used to have cobwele head, but they have now all here away. I did once have a notice unlingered long, that some good achieved by some good capitalist all holder. I did, even as late as large unline out what I would not be a large unline out what I would not be a large unline out what I would not be a large unline out what I would not be a large unline out what I would not be a large unline out what I would not be a large unline out what I would not be a large unline out what I would not be a large unline out when I would not be a large unline out of the larg holder. I did, even an late the considered the property of the condition o fair, the conduct of Bryan and "Reformers" in lying low about it poltroonery or worse of the Anti-Teers in keeping mum about it;—this many more such occurrences have never again shall I vote for a cap shall only vote for working I shall only vote for workingma in pick workingmen out of all the cit pe

UNCLE SAM—You started fine managed as you always do, to land atterously back again into the died.

B. J.—That's just like you. It one can never act to suit you. You motto seems to be: "You are damed it would be and you are damed it. you do, and you are damped it juddon't." Formerly I voted for the name don't. Formerly talists, and you made it your back to give me a laying out regularly; I am ready to vote for the workers, as U. S.—Now, if you will just keep you shirt on one minute and thirty you will see that you are off all around B. J.-I'd like to know how.

U. S.-Have I not again and amb all social crises, the question is on PRINCIPLES and not of MENT

B. J.-Well, yes. U. S.—Have I not again and again shown you the difference there is tween a "reform" and a "revolutionary"

B. J.-Very well. CU. 8.—Has it not always been to burden of my song that in a "refers" period, when the question is merely to improve an existing and settled social

system, PRINCIPLE is in above and personal predifictions may pressal B. J.-That's all right. U. S.—But that when a "revolution" is at hand, and the question is, not necession

ing system that has become unset nere PRINCIPLE becomes param B. J.-Granted. U. S.-Stick a pin there, and sow

look at it from an other side. Do me believe that everybody who voted to Breckinridge in 1860 was a knave! B. J.-No.

U. S .- Do you imagine that all Aleitionists elected in 1860 were runsus saiuts?

B. J.-No. S .- Now join the two lines thought. Can you escape the concluse that when an intelligent man voted h 1860, he was for the platform on which the candidate stood, for the principle of

resented, and not for the men? B. J.—I grant that, too.
U. S.—The principles that pure through every line of the political parterns of 1860 were, on the one had 'slavery shall go," on the other, "slavery shall stay." Our people divided upon those lines. They felt confident that the same as a shoemaker is chosen for his capacity to make shoes and not for his being or not being a jolly fellow, by we time for a new capacity to make shoes and not for his being or not being a jolly fellow, by we ting for a pro-slavery man he would see \$ it, if elected, that slavery would be kep

up; and by voting for an anti-slaver, man, he would see to it, if elected, that slavery was abolished. Ain't it?

B. J.—Yes. But for that very reason if I vote for a workingman, makes n difference with what party he happens to be, if elected, he will see to it that

wage-slavery is wiped out.
U. S.—Did you ever hear of a fellow called Benedict Arnold? B. J.—The damped traitor! I should

think I did! U. S .- And did you ever hear of a sos of Benjamin Franklin who was Col Governor of New Jersey, and stood by the

British Crown? B. J.-Yes. He was a blot in the name of the great Franklin. U. S .- And did you never hear of the native-born Tories, who in Prinity

Church of New York, used to pray, dur-ing the Revolution, for George III, is stead of George Washington?

B. J.—I did; the scalawags! U. S.—Were not all the American colonists? B. J.—Certainly.

U. S.—Suppose some one were to have told you during our Revolution, "I am going to place confidence henceforth only in American colonists. Wherever I shall find an American colonist I shall back him up against the British Crown." Would you not have kicked the felion

into kingdom come?

B. J.—Most assuredly. U. S.—Now, then, old boy, for the same reason, you should look with added sus-picion upon any workingman who stands on a capitalist platform, or herds with on a capitalist platform, or herds with capitalists. He is worse than they. He is a traitor to his class. He is a com-pound of Benedict Arnold and traites

Tories. See?

B. J.—Jehosophat, that's so!

U. S.—Henceforth, let our motto be;

"Look out for, down with the moders."

Benedict Arnolds!"

BLOEMFONTEIN FIELD HOSPITAL A PEST HOUSE.

British Soldiers Murdered by British Officers In South Africa-Startling Revelations of Mr. Burdett-Coutts-Typhoid Fever Patients Lying on the Ground-Comments of the English Capitalist Press and the English Socialist Press. & & & & &

One Capitalist Side of Bloemfontein Held Hospital Scandal.

The recent statements by Mr. Burdett- the innumerable difficulties considered. Courts concerning the hospital arrangesents at the front naturally aroused belings of the gravest concern in the bosoms of most of us, for there are few families in the kingdom to-day who have not either a relative or a friend errisg at the front. The thought that they night at any moment become the victims of mismanagement, and inadequacy alleged to be almost as gross as hat which prerailed during the Crimea, caused something like consternation in the minds of many. That Mr. Burdett-Coutts consignificantly believed that he was doing his duty in making the sweeping assertions which lately came from him we rillingly granted; nevertheless, we could not rid ourselves of the impression that he had taken up too one-sided an attitude, and when the denials and explanaions which the charges of the member for Westminster drew forth were bub-Whed, we were confirmed in the opinion. Not that for a moment we would presend that the hospital arrangements at the front are perfect. Far from it. What we advocate is merely that a more levelheaded, unprejudiced view be taken of the matter, and that judgment should be reserved and alarm stilled until we have both sides of the case placed before us. Would-be well-doers should lear in mind that it is just possile that more harm than good may be done by making wholesale assertions, and that no cause is sufficiently strong to bear being exaggerated with impunity. Moreever, is it a kind or a wise thing to throw whole nation into a state of anxiety, to use no stronger word, at a period like the present? The calm and more statesman-like method will, we are sure, be

War is war, and though we should be the first to rejoice at a hospital service perfectly organized that it could acompany the army anywhere, be set cown in its entirety, and increase or derease in the matter of accommodation, ording to the number of casualities, a moment's notice; nevertheless we ow that the ideal is one utterly imcossible of attainment. Therefore the pestilence." aly thing that remains to do is to "take we consideration with another," and lok at the thing in a practical light. While we deplore the sufferings entailed ipon our brave wounded, we nevertheless recognize that in operations such have recently been carried out in touth Africa the army must be kept pobile at all costs; and this means that all possible energies must be devoted to tting troops from one place to another b fight, with the inevitable result that all means of transport are absorbed in achieving the one great object. As a satter of fact the closeness with which the hospitals have always followed up

found to be the best, for it will most

readily achieve the object in view.

With regard to the picturesque description of No. 9 Hospital at Bloemfontein as "a tented city of pestilence," we can only express the opinion that Mr. Coutts has based his statements on one instance, quite forgetting the other hospitals he has seen. Lord Roberts has assured us that he himself visited the hospitals repeatedly in order to be sure that the patients were made comfortable, and had the utmost attention, and found that everything possible had been done to alleviate the sufferings of the sick and wounded. A full hospital may not always be the best possible place for a fever patient, but a journey by train to a less crowded part would probably double the chances of a fatal termination to the disease. When statistics prove that the scale of ten per cent, bed accommodation for the whole force had been maintained throughout, the case against those responsible is surely not so black as it is painted. That a certain small percentage of patients should succumb because the facilites for treating them were not absolutely perfect is not supprising; for campaigns are not conducted by clockwork. If every effort is made to remedy an evil as soon as it is apparent-and in this case it would appear that it has-we cannot condemn. It is cruel, and it is a pity: but we must not lose sight of the fact that it is like-

accommodation has been enlarged we cannot do better than quote a note sent sent to us by a prominent officer connected with No. 8 General Hospital at Bloemfontein, which reads: "Encamped on the great plain outside Bioemfontein-probably the finest position in South Africa, and certainly the most enormous extent of canvas ever occupied by a hospital. Colonel Beamish's command has increased from one to almost four general hospitals, the stately marquees and bell tents covering the breezy, illimitable upland, presenting a very impressive spectacle from far and near." This does not exactly convey to the mind the idea of "a tented city of

as showing the manner in which the

The testimony of Dr. Conan Doyle, who went through the enteric epidemic at Bloemfontein, goes entirely to show that the medical department did very well, despite the fact that it was severely tried. At some periods the fever was so bad that the hospitals were accommodating three times the number they were intended for; but the worst cases were always put in beds, and the mildest ones on stretchers: the convalescents It resolves itself into this: that all that could be done was done, with the result that the percentage of deaths from enteric was only half as great as in the London hospitals. During April and May 10,000 sufferers were admitted at Bloemfontein, and of these 1,300 died; while in the metropolis the average moradvance has been most noteworthy, tality is from 20 to 30 percent.

The Charges of Burdett-Coutts Relative to the Bloemfontein Field Hospital.

How true it is that the capitalist class of all countries care nothing for the working class of any country is plainly seen in time of war. During the late war of the American caricalists with the Spanish capitalists we saw how the employing class of the United States urged the working class of the United States. to go to the front and fight. Once at the front, we also saw how little they cared for the working class. They fed the soldiers on embalmed beef not fit for dog food. And the hospital scandals are still fresh in the memory of the thinking

Now we are getting from England tales of barbarous brutality in South Africa, tales of so deep a horror that even the hospital barges of the Spanish-American war are momentarily forgotten. The American papers have told us great stories of British victories won, but they have been strangely silent relative to the condition of the British soldiers in South African hospitals. Now the sickening details are getting out.

An Englishman named Burdett-Coutts has been in the Transvaal, and has writen home to England some remarkable descriptions of the Bloomfontein Field Hospital. The intensely capitalist press like the London "Graphic" treat the matter lightly, while other papers, like "The Sketch" and "Black and "White," make silly attempts to give what they call both sides of the question. The socialist press is the only press in England that speaks out clearly and distinctly. In the meantime, the British War Office is investigating.

The following paragraph is taken from Bourdett-Coutts' description of the Bloomfontein Field Hospital:

"There were 316 patients, of whom half were typhoids. Their condition was almost indescribable. The tents were bell-tents, such as were mentioned in a former letter as affording sleeping accommodation for from six to eight orderlies when working and in sound health. In many of these tents there were ten typhoid cases lying closely packed together, the dying against the convalescent, the man in his "crisis" pressed against the man hastening to it. There was not room to step between them. Think of this, you who know the sort of nursing a typhoid patient requires. With no beds or mattresses, and only 42 stretchers in the whole hospital, it followed that 247 patients had to be on the earth. There was a great scarcity of blankets, and no patient could have more than one, with a water-proof sheet between his body and the ground. The ground is hard as stone, and at night the temperature falls to freezing point. Besides other deficiences which cannot be described there were no sheets or pillow-cases or pretence of bed linen of any kind; only the coarse rug grated against the sensitive skin burning with fever. The heat of these tents in the midday sun was overpowering, their odors sickening. Men lay with their faces covered with files in black clusters, too weak to raise a hand to brush them off, trying in vain to dislodge them by painful twitching of the features. There was no one to do it for. them. Seventeen orderlies had come with, or been raised for, the half-section of the field hospital; ten had been taken from it, the number being made up from the bearer company; but they had other duties to perform than brushing flies off patients' faces. At night there were not enough to prevent those in the delirious stage from getting up and wandering about the camp half-naked in the bitter cold. In one tent, where some slept and others lay with eyes open and staring, a case of 'perforation' was growning out his life huddled against his neighbor on the ground. Men had not only to see, but often to feel, others die."

Another Capitalist Side of the Bloemfontein Field Hospital Scandal.

FROM " LONDON SKETCH "

heard much of the sad side of the hospital administration at the front. So persistently has it been dinned into our when the nurses arrived in cump, despite ears, indeed, that one might well be pardoned for coming to the conclusion that couple of the sisters had received serio there was no other; but, the testimony of men on the spot apart, we are convinced from other evidence that there is another side to the picture. We refer to that South African Punch. The Devil's Fountain or Deelfontein Gazette, the official organ of the Imperial Yeomanry Hospital in their camp in South Africa. A copy of one of the numbers lies before us on the table as we write, and, inasmuch as its pages reflect the spirit which pervades the camp, we propose to give our readers a glance at its contents.

We will start with the advertisements. Under the familiar heading "Wauted"-for there are "wants" in South Africa

as well as Fleet Street—we read:—
"Immediately, by the Imperial Yeo-manry Hospital, two or three more genuine Yeomen or members of the C.I.V. with real wounds. Address, Box 3. Devil's Fountain, suggesting complimentary terms. Board and residence free, excellent cuisine, choice wines, young society, music, dancing, pretty nurses, home comforts, perfect sanitation, large and distinguished medical staff, ander the personal supervision of Colonel Slogget, R.A.M.C., to whom all mulaints should be addressed. Inspection invited. References as to character

Recent events have awakened us to the fact that South Africa is the land of expeditious flittings, so that we are by no means surprised to read, under the

"Furniture, camps or towns carefully r-moved by experienced hands at a mo-ment's notice, day or night, wet or fine. Should the first site choren be imagined unsatisfactory, or if, for any ot equally good reason, a second or third should be desired, the whole process may be repeated "ad lib." throughout the day. Distance no object. For esti-mates apply Messrs. Dresser Brothers,

Prospect House, Devil's Fountain."

The paper is intended to be a truthful record of life in the Imperial Yeomanny Hospital, the whole of the medical staff being contributors; while we are assured that "all the abuses connected with journalism elsewhere will be strictly avoided." The editorial mind evidently becomes very sensitive, not to say scru-pulous, under the influence of the South African atmosphere. One of the notes even goes the length of expressing the opinion that exception may possibly be taken to the title selected for the Gazette: but goes on to soothe the doubter by assuring him that it is a "fairly close" translation of the old Dutch words by which the district was originally named. At first it was proposed to add the word Lyre or Liur to the title Deelfontein, but better counsels prevailed. Moreover, it was felt that it would be unjust to compete against a contemporary of such established fame as the Ladysmith Lyre. That this was a noble piece of self-sacrifice on the part of the editor we may gather from the state-ment that several of the junior contributors offered to display their unrivalled talents, of which they were justly proud. So sensitive is the journal, however, that its readers are solemnly promised that buoyant surface and ask yourself if that any statements it contains which cannot looks like misery, want of organisation be verified will be marked with an or lack of material?

During the past ten days we have asterisk; and we would add, in this connection, that our most careful researches have failed to discover an-asterisk. There were great doings, we are told,

wounds in the battle of Love on the transport, though the names of the sufferers are not announced. According to further authentic reports we learn that the weather was of the most favorable. The flies never trouble unless to repose after luncheon. Then, however, they have a diverting way of jump-ing about on one's face, doing foolish clog dances on one's nose or playing leap frog over your forehead. Mosquitoes are at a premium in Deelfontein; but there are beetles and scorpions in plenty, to say nothing of "toch-tochs." A toch-toch, by the way, is a mournful-faced individual without wings, but possessed of crab-like claws, a horn pro-tuding from his noble brow, and a body which seems to account for all its Being far too large and fat, it is naturally an object of universal sympathy on account of its delicately suggesting high living and an enlarged liver. It is, moreover, shielded, armed and cased, and the fervent prayer of the patient in No. 4 tent, where a specimen can be seen at a day's notice, is, "Of all animals in our beds, save us from tochanimals in our beds, save us from tech-toch." The motto of the camp seems to be, "Cheer up, we'll soon be dead," and it is evidently deemed an excellent atimu-lant to flagging spirits, of which, however, there would appear to be a remark-

They had a very bad sandstorm in Decifontein camp lately; and the pity of it was that it came upon the occupanta at a most inconvenient time—while they were finishing their Sunday dinner, which consisted of a tin of Australian pressed beef, appearing much like chocolate-sape cut into nice pieces, then forced into a tin, baptised with a spoonful of boyril, and soldered down-and tasting about the same. Then came the Dumpling, with a capital D. as it were, for the storm broke, the rain coming down with a fierce hissing sound as though the heated, sandy veld was greedly lapping the falling drops. Through the storm the voice of the lusty-lunged Fergeant-Major rang out, "Fall in, men to the rescue!" for two of the sisters" marquees had blown down; one of the nursing sisters' sleeping tents and the measurement tent, all having collapsed on the top of the fair eccupants. "Under the canvass we dived pell mell," writes a St. John's Ambulance mnn, "amidst beds, dresses, chest of drawers, boots, shoelf chafts, unbrellas, parasols, photographs, thousand

dalis, husseys, scissors, needles, teacups, and—yes!—a bottle of champagne! Had it not been for- the neck would not have come off so quickly. A teacup was handy, and when the tears had cleared away from my eyes I saw him approaching me. 'Give me a hand with this,' says he, his eyes expanding eagerly, then sotto voce: 'let's have a drink, you greedy devil.' He looked strong enough to bear delay, so I emptied the cup be-fore passing the bottle. We crept about a little longer finding a lot of useful little things for the sisters, and finally, boiling hot, emerged once more into broad daylight. The tents were erected next day, but although the breeze blew vigorously they refured to fall." Lock beneath the

The Socialist Side of the Bloemfontein Field Hospital Scandal. * From "London Justice.

No little surprise, indignation, conster- and how completely the arrangements. It is his business to win battles, to carry sation and skepticism has been for the comfort and even the sustenance the campaign to a successful issue, and attion and skenticism has been manifested at the statements of Mr. Buratt-Coutts with reference to the condiand wounded in South Africa. For oura highly colored or exaggerated. On the contrary, we are astonished at the mirprise and consternation they have trused. Horrible as is the story, it is worse than was to be expected un- profit, to the circumstances. What does anymidler, after all? He is only food for rder, mere war material. And when he is no longer available as a fighting the is worth no more consideration the the shattered limber of a gun. Our enserience of the utter callousness and beliference with which the sufferings of proletariat in civil life are regardin warfare. Such arrangements tre made for the sick and wounded. equate as they are, are only a concesto sentimental humanitarians, a hyptivisctionist hospitals and other aritable" institutions of our cities a cleak for the atrocities of indusic. War is war, and involves cru-

of soldiers break down in time of peace. four or five deaths, for instance, at an Aldershot field day, through the failure tion and treatment of the British sick of the commissariat, it is scarcely sur-tid wounded in South Africa. For our-prising that in war time sick and wound-

war, like the present, carried on absogoverning classes, without the slightest regard to any consideration save their profit. Under such circumstances Tommy Atkins is a grand fellow as long when he is too ill to fight any longer he is not worth a further thought. That may not be the idea of all military commanders, although it is the true spirit of militarism, but it has been indubitably the dominant idea to which the jingo press has given expression. On one of the occasions when General Buller fell back across the Tugela, one of the yellow jour-nals gave utterance to this idea when, eletariat in civil life are regard-in reference to Buller's statement that ould teach us to expect nothing the retreat had been effected without the loss of a single man or a pound of stores, it declared that it would have rejoiced at the loss of ten thousand men if only the position had been carried. This is the dominant sentiment of our plundering classes, and their military commanders table" institutions of our cities liers and there will be found a humane clock for the atrocities of indusman among military officers, as in all fee. War is war, and involves cruciality, inhumanity, and horrors tion for the common soldier would unhable; and seeing how frequently fit a man for the position of commander.

of the means to that end; he is not a er is wounded, he ceases to be useful, and wounded in South Africa. For ourwires, we see no reason whatever to
white these statements in any particutat, or even to regard them in any way
table highly colored or exaggerated. On sideration is to get all his fighting material, men, horses, guns and ammunition, to a given point, and as the men and horses, to be able to fight, must be fed, his second consideration is the commissariat. The sick and wound-ed are of no use to him; on the contrary, they are an incumbrance, so they importance. Seeing that the men in the fighting line had to subsist for days on would refuse unless he was starving, is it any wonder that at Bloemfontein Mr. Burdett-Coutts found that hundreds of men were lying in the worst stages of typhoid, with only a blanket and a thin waterproof sheet (not even the latter for many of them), between their aching bodies and the hard ground, with no milk and hardly any medicines, without beds, stretchers, mattresses, without pillows, without linen of any kind, without a single nurse amongst them, with only a few ordinary private soldiers to act as "orderlies." rough and utterly untrained to nursing, and with only three doctors

to attend on 350 patients?

But the inevitable horrors of war have been unquestionably intensified in the much care of an ammunition column present instance by the exigencies of going up, to prevent unnecessary shock.

politicians and the callousness of their as of a hospital column going down. instruments. It was necessary that Lord Indeed, odds might be laid upon the Roberts should get to Pretoria at a certack being cleared for the ammunition tain date, and some sacrifice had to be and the sick and wounded side-tracked made to secure that end. His chief of more than once or twice is a day. Oh, staff, Lord Kitchener, "that strange, silent man of ice and iron," as one of his admirers in the press called him recently, was just the man to hesitate at no sacrifice-so far as such useless lumber as sick and wounded men were concerned— that would facilitate the end in view. We know too much of his brutality in the Soudan campaign to suppose that he would for a single moment allow any consideration for the sick and wounded to interfere in the slightest degree with any purely military operations; and there is little doubt that while his inexcusable blundering at Paarderberg led to the loss of many lives in what was one of the bloodiest fights of the campaign, his stice in which to bury his dead was the cause of much of the disease from which the sick soldiers he contemns so thoroughly are now suffering. Of this man Mr. Charles Williams, of the "Morning

Leader," says:—
"It would be quite a mistake to judge from the statements to which currency has been given that Lord Kitchener is a brute, pure and simple. He is far from that. In his lighter moments he has even been known to sympathise with a friend severely wounded; and he has received apparently with satisfaction, such sympathy when he has had a knockout himself. But he does not waste

no, there is nothing in any way harsh or brutal in Kitchener's treatment of the wounded. The main thing is to get them out of the way, and to attain that su-preme end the doctors are encouraged to make every possible use of transport and appliances that are not wanted for other purposes."

Yet this man is one of our popular idols to-day. What are a few hundred dying "men in khaki" compared with

whose admiration for things military seemed to blind him to the iniquity of this war, suggested that by our opposi-tion to this criminal raid we had effectu-ally killed any budding Socialism there likely to increase the admiration of their comrades is likely to increase the admiration of the men in the ranks for the infamous acoundrels on whose behalf these horrible tortures and sufferings have been undergone. We should rather think that Mr. Burdett-Coutts has effectually cooked the jingo goose, at any rate so far as the sort of treatment to which the in the sort of treatment to which the interest the sort of the sort of

jected when they are sick and helpless; the half-section of the field hospital; ten we should advise the War Office authori- had been taken from it, the number ties to bill all the recruiting stations Burdett-Coutt's letter:

former letter as affording sleeping accomodation for from six to eight orderlies lay with eyes open and staring, a case when working and in sound health. In of 'perforation' was groaning out his life many of these tents there were ten huddled against his neighbor on the typhold cases lying closely packed toground. Men had not only to see, but gether, the dying against the convasether, the dying against the conva-lescent, the man in his "crisis" pressed against the man hastening to it. There was not room to step between them. Think of this, you who know the sort of nursing a typhoid patient requires. With no beds or mattresses, and only 42 stretchers in the whole hospital, it followed that 247 patients had to be on the

had been taken from it, the number being made up from the bearer company, but they had other business to perform than brushing files off patients' faces. "There were 316 patients, of whom At might there were not enough to prehalf were typhoids. Their condition was vent those in the delirious stage from almost indescribable. The tents were getting up and wandering about the bell-tents, such as were mentioned in a camp half-naked in the bitter cold. In one tent, where some slept and others

It is, indeed, a horrible picture, of which no adequate impression can be formed from a mere verbal description. That it is true, as well as much more that has not been and never will be told, there is no reason whatever to doubt. Ceris no reason whatever to doubt. Certainly, it is not quite in accord with the tainly, it is not quite in accord with the rosy picture given us by Mr. Treves or Sir William MacCormac. But these gentlemen admittedly did not visit the scenes of which Mr. Burklett-Coutts gives us so vivid and terrible a description, and all the explanations and excuses which have been made by the office only serve to confirm the truth of his stery. There is, moreover, ample confirmation from other sources of the truth of what Mr. Burdett-Coutts has related, and nothing that the Comander-in-Chief, or his chief of staff, or the War Office can

.. gave better ex- with ta. .

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE— Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reads street, New York

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPRALS-Thomas Curran, Secretary, 54 Hanover street, Providence, R. I. BOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CAN-ADA-F. J. Durch, Secretary, 119 Dun-des street, Market square, Londen, Ontario. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY-26 New Reads street. (The Party's liter-ary agency.)

Notice.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. ts.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTE.

The regular meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party was held at the Daily Peopile Building on Monday evening, July 23. Keveney in the chair.
Receipts for the week, \$32.55; expenditures, \$32.44.

communication was received from

Valentine Remmel accepting the nomina-tion of Section New York for delegate of the S. L. P. to the National Conven-tion of the S. T. & L. A. ection Butte sent in \$50 for the

Daily People Fund.

Section St. Louis sent in \$80 for the Daily People Fund.

Section Yonktrs reported the dissolution of branches of the Section and their amalgamation into one body.

Alfred Kuster, temporarily located at Boston, Mass., was admitted as a member-at-large.

Rection St. Paul reports the expulsion of the following persons for treasonable conduct: Mrs. J. Petersen, Miss Mary Hansen, J. Ed. Carlson, Louis Berg, Andrew Bergesen. JULIAN PIERCE,

Recording Secretary.

Massachusetts.

REVERE—The Fifth, Seventh and Eighth Massachusetts Congressional Districts, S. L. P., will hold a joint picine at Suntang Park, Lynnfield, Saturday, August 11. Among the features will be a single and a double-oared bont race, a swimming contest, and a potate race. There will also be music, dance ing and speaking. Tickets of admission

Section Buffalo, Socialist Labor Party, will hold its yearly picule and summer night's festival on Sunday July 29, be ginning at 10 a. m., at New Columbia

Park, Seneca street and city line.
Besides dancing the program consists of hieyele races, prize shooting, bowling, popular games for young and old, etc. This is the yearly rally for all true Socialists. Come and bring your friends

Pennsylvania.

Section Erie, Pa., meets every Sunday, 2 p. m., at Nickel Plate Hall, corner Twentieth streets. There will be a picule of the Section August 5, at Hoffmann's Grove. Members gring as many friends as possible.

Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE-There will be a spe cial inceting of Section Milwaukee, S. L. P., Saturday evening, July 28, at Kaiser's Hall, 300 Fourth street, fo purpose of electing Secretary of State Committee, vice Comrade Koeppel, re-signed, to take charge of the "Social-istiche Arbeiter Zeitun," at Cleveland.

Comrades should not fail to be present, as other important matters will be brought before the meeting. FRANK R. WILKE, Organizer.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Section Haverhill, Mass.—Organizer, Erneat C. Peabody; corresponding sec-retary, Moses Snyder; financial secre-tary, Michael Leavitt; treasurer, James F. Daily; literary agent, Burton C. Woodbury, granger committee, Mi Woodbury: grievance committee, Michael T. Berry, Louis Wolfson, Michael

Duluth, Minn,-Organizer, Edward Kriz, recording secretary, Julius Dworschak; corresponding secretary, Louis Dworschak; financial secretarytreasurer, J. P. Johnson; literary agent, Edward Kriz.

Section Peoria, Ill.—Organizer, Harlan W. Clark, 516 Western avenue; financial secretary, Thos. B. Allen; literary agent, Fritz Liebtim, 109 Lower Hamilton

Section Hartford, Conn.-Organizer, S. G. Harrison; financial secretary, Mat-thew Lechner; recording secretary, Chas. Crost; trensurer, Fred Groninger; auditors, Alfred Le Vierge, Ed Leonard, Alois, Kumpitsch; agent for the PEO-PLE, Fred Fellermann; correspondent for the DAILY PEOPLE, Jos. Devine: for the DAILY PROPIES, Jos. Devine, Hiterary agent, Jos. Rossmeisl; house committee. Jas. T. Manee, Wm. Mentze, Chas. Crost, Chas. Stodel. Jos. Rossmeisl, Chas. Mirrick, Matthew

Rosencisi, Chas. Mirrick, Matthew Lechder.
Lechder.
Hatrillton. Ohio-Organizer, Deonard Herzeg, 220 East avenue; recording secretars, James Rocke, East Dayton street; Banacial secretary, John Steiger, 541 North Seventh street; treasurer, J. H. Nordholt, 442 North Sixth street; literary agent, P. W. Ferebr, 807 East Ludlow street.

Daily People Conference.

Daily People Conference.

Meeting of the Daily People Conference was held at 2-6 New Reade street on July 23, 1900, with A. Wegman in the chair, and J. C. Akins acting as secretary pro tem. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved. Report of organizer accepted. Organizer Abelson requested the delegates to see to it that tickets for the picnic on August 25 at Suizer's Westchester Park are properly circulated. If the matter is taken up in the proper spirit this will be the most successful affair run for some time.

A. Klien, the Organizer of the Daily Peoplé Propogandist, was given the

Suzer's Westchester Park are properly circulated. If the matter is taken up in the proper spirit this will be the most successful affair run for some time.

A. Klien, the Organizer of the Daily People Propognadist, was given the floor, and gave an account of the successful efforts to advertise and circulate the LIAHLY PEOPLE and requested those who had the opportunity to report to him at 2-6 New Reade street any morning before six o'clock a. m. so that every forry and station where the workers are to be found will be covered.

The following districts are requested to see to it that their delegate attend

S. L. P. Supplies

Constitution with Platform in English, per 100

Constitution in Isage 100.

Soc. Distriction in Isage 100.

Occurrent in English, per 100

Constitution with Platform in English, per 100

Constitution in Isage 100

Constitution with Platform in English, without 50c.

Constitution in Isage 100

Constitution with Platform in English, without 50c.

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Constitution with Platform in English, without 50c.

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Constitution with Platform in English, without 50c.

Constitution in Isage 100

Constitution with Platform in English, without 50c.

Constitution with Platform in Engl

the conference. 2, 4, 8, 18, 15 and 17, 18, 25, 27. J. E. AKINS,

merr Kunn, 2-6

Secretary Pro Tem.

DAILY PEOPLE NATIONAL COMMITTEE. The following amounts have been received from sources other than those represented in the Daily People Conference of New York.

contribution by G. W. Boettger

Troy, \$0; V. Smith of Troy, \$3; H. Hutman of Troy, \$1 Section Albany, 25 cents; total Kentucky State Committee, contributed by A. Schmuts of 9.00 16.00

tribution of Section Baltimore Massachusetts State Committee, conributed by members of Section Worcester, as follows: G. Locke, \$1; F. A. Forsstrom, \$1: I. Westin, \$1: P. Gates Indiana State Committee Pennsylvania State Committee, contributed as follows: S. Dominetus, \$1; 27th Ward Branch.

Pittsburg, \$5; Section Buena Vista; \$3.75; Section Erie, \$2;

DAILY PEOPLE GENERAL FUND. Previously acknowledged....\$13,534.96 Received from Dally People Conference, per E. Siff, Fiu-ancial Secretary Received from Daily People Committee, per Hugo Vogt, 47.10

3.00

8.00

80.00

treasurer Daily . cople Con-

Received for Minor fund: Sec tion Woodhaven, N. Y., \$5; H. J. Washburn, Schenec tady, N. Y., N. Y., 50 ceats; H. H. Williams, Tabor, Ia., 00 cents; Section Indianapolis, Ind., \$8.50; G. and L. Languer, Milford, Conn., \$10; Section Blythedale, Pa., \$10; collected by L. Boren-sen, Far Rockarway, N. Y.,

Total\$13,715.91

HENRY KUHN, Financial Secretary-Treasurer.

ATTENTION! NEW YORK.

Officers to be voted for at the General

Election, Nov. 6, 1900: NEW YORK COUNTY (Manhattan and

Bronx). PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

STATE OFFICERS. GOVERNOE. LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, SEURETARY OF STATE.

COMPTROLLER, TREASURER. ATTORNEY GENERAL. STATE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR ..

THREE JUDGES COURT OF APPEALS. COUNTY OFFICERS. TWO JUDGES SUPREME COURT OF PIRET DISTRICT.

CONGRESS. JUSTICE OF THE CITT COURT. KINGS COUNTY (Brooklyn).

PRESIDENT. CE-PRESIDENT STATE OFFICERS. COUNTY OFFICERS.

TWO CORORERS. SENATORS. CONGRESS.

ASSEMBLT. QUEENS COUNTY (Queens).

PRESIDENT. STATE OFFICERS. COUNTY OFFICERS, ASS, 131 SHERIFF. COUNTY CLERK. FOUR CORONERS. : 14:4-SENATOR. ---1,---CONCRESS.

ASSEMBLY, RICHMOND COUNTY (Richmond). PRESIDENT.

VICE-PRESIDENT. STATE OFFICERS. (Same as above.) COUNTY OFFICERS. SHERIFT. TWO COMONERS, SENATOR.

ASSEMBLY. S. L. P. Supplies

S. L. P. CAUCUSES.

The Massachusetts State Election 1900.

For the election of delegates to the State, County, Councilor District, Congressional District. Senatorial District. and Representative District Conventions. The Socialist Labor Party of Massachusetts having conquered at the polls in 1898 the position of an official political party and having at the polls in 1800 fully maintained that position hereby calls upon the members of the Socialist Labor Party to meet in caucus in their respective districts, on Tuesday, August 21st or on Wednesday, August 22nd, for the purpose of electing delegates to the State, County, Councilor dist., Congressional dist., Senatorial dist., and Repre-

lowing offices: State convention to nominate candidates for Governor, Lieut. Governor, Secretary. Treasurer, Auditor, Attorney Genéral, and fifteen Presidential electors. Councillor conventions will each nominate in their respective districts one

sentative dist conventions: said conven-

tions to nominate candidates for the fol-

candidate for the Executive Council. Congressional candidates will each nominate one candidate for Representative in Congress for their respective dis-

Senatorial conventions will each nominate from their respective districts one candidate for senator and will elect one member of the Socialist Labor Party State committee for 1901.

Representative dist. conventions will nominate from their respective districts one, two, or three candidates for representative to general court of 1901 as their respective districts are entitled to elect.

County conventions will each nominate one candidate for register of deeds, one candidate for county treasurer, one candidate for county commissioner, and in case of vacancy or vacancies in other county offices, nominate for such vacancies in their respective countles.

The basis of representation at the several conventions shall be for each town or ward of a city one delegate at large and one additional delegate for every fifty votes or major fraction thereof cast in the town or ward for the Socialist Labor Party candidate for governor in the election of 1899.

All caucuses must be called and held in accordance with chapter 548 of the acts of 1898 and acts supplementary

By order of MASSACHUSETTS STATE COMMITTEE

Socialist Labor Party. Jer. O'Fihelly, Secretary. July 20, 1900.

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. Non-other will be recognised.

Humbug Ending.

[The below correspondence between a political decoy duck and one of his former dupes tells a big tale.]

Mr. David C. Wismer, Richland Centre, Pa. Dear Sir.—I am advised that you are good Populist and hence this letter to you. There will be on aggressive cam-paign made this year to build up the People's Party and to make it a real power for the wealth producers of the country. The first step is to make a thorough organization. Pennsylvania thorough organization. Per and especially these eastern countles. seem to be an unpromising field to work in, but much can be done with a little effort. And under the plan of organisation adopted at the National Connati. organization is made easy and rapid. I have been appointed to organize the eastern counties of this state and want to find the right man, perhaps you are that man, to take charge of the Bucks county district. Please write me frankly telling me whether you will be able to take a hand in the campaign able to take a hand in the campaign and also giving me names and addresses of all Populists you know of in the county. As soon as I hear from you I will write you further and advise you more in detail, and if you think you could get together some Populists and perhaps some dissatisfied Republicans and Democrats at Quakertown, and that I could meet them to advantage of the work to be done, I will try to arrange to come up there some Saturday afternoon or evening. Let me hear from you as soon as you can and very much as soon as you can and very much oblige.—Yours very truly.

SAMUEL H. BARKER.

II. Samuel H. Barker.

Dear Bir.—The Populist party chopped its head off in 1896, and therefore being dead, I do not care to have anything to do with the funeral.

I have now entered the ranks of the class-conscious Proletariat, and will sup-

tutions. But what a farce is being made out of that which is to be great and a

olessing to all the people.

A young society leader of Washington Miss Fingler, daughter of a Standard Oil magnate and multi-millionaire, shot and killed a colored boy, Ernest Green, a few years ago, whom she had discovered stealing fruit in her father's or chard. Miss Flagler had previously threatened to shoot the boy if she caught him in the orchard again, but young Green, undaunted, could not believe that a lady would commit a dastardly crime and he stole once more into the orchard. But the fine lady did shoot, firing twice, the second shot killing him. She arrested and indicted for murder. Her

plea before Justice Cox was that the killing was involuntary, and, of cour the judge, being blind (to justice), could not help but believe the lady, even though she had shot twice at the nigger. And so he sentenced her to be impris-oned for THREE HOURS and to pay a fine of \$500.

If the boy Green had shot twice at Miss Flagler, after giving her warning not to trespass on the grounds of his parents, would he have escaped with a three-hour imprisonment and a fine in cash so small that its payment would not have incon-venienced him or his parents?

After the sentence, Miss Flagler and her companion, Mrs. Winthrop, drove up to the city prison, were received, and given comfortable quarters in the warden's office, while he examined the commitment papers. Ordinarily, in the case of common prisoners, they are examined upon their arrival, but this unpleasant ceremony was dispensed with in Miss Flagler's case, nor was it considered cessary to conform to the other rules of the jail-to give her a bath and a striped suit. The commitment read as "United States versus Elizabeth M.

Flagler.
The defendant, having been found

guilty of involuntary manslaughter, has been sentenced to be imprisoned in the common jail of the District of Columoin for the period of three hours, from 9.80 o'clock a. m., and to pay a fin \$500; in default of payment of said fine and costs to stand committed until further until paid.

J. R. YOUNG, Clerk. N. C. DOWNS, Assistant Clerk. ALBERT A. WILSON, Marshal." In the lower left hand corner was written the following:
"Fine paid, February 25, 1896."

The contents of the second paper were brief, reading: J. R. LEONARD, United States Jall: Receive into your custody the follow-

ing-named person for safe-keeping, viz., Elizabeth M. Flagler. ALBERT A. WILSON,

During the reading of the paper, Miss Flagler was silent, but smiled her sweet-est smile upon the warden when he suggested to the two ladies that they ac ompany Mrs. Bennett, the matron, to

the women's department.

They entered the women's reception room and there made themselves as com-fortable as possible in the rocking chair and tete-a-tetes, and waited patiently, and without a murmur, until the long, dreary three hours had passed.

And then they took their leave. Shak-ing hands with the matron and warden they entered their cariage, which had been waiting all this time at the gate of the prison, and justice, capitalist justice, had avenged satisfactorily the murder of the boy Gren. Let us remember this.

PATRIOT. New York, July 21.

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City Executive Committee meetings,
1st and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m. at Daily
People Building, 2-6 New Reade St.
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ABBEMBLY DISTRICT METTINGS. 1st, 8d and 5th—2d and 4th Monday, 8 p. m., at 261 Hudson street. 2c—Every Monday, 8 p. m., at Glub rooms, 235 East Broadway. 4th—2d and 4th Thursday, 8 p. m., Excelsior Hall, 235 East Broadway.
6th and Tenth-2d and 4th Wednesday, 8
p. m., at Club Rooms, southwest corner
of 11th street and First avenue.
8th-Every Wednesday, 8 p m., 26 Delancey

street. 9th-1st and 3d Monday, 8 p. m., 349 Ninth avenue. 12th-Every Friday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 235 East Broadway. 235 East Broadway.
13th—1st and 3d Friday, 8 p. m., Club
Rooms, 441 West 39th street.
14th—Every Tuesday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms,
southwest corner of 11th street and First
avenue.
15th and 17th—1st and 3d Friday, 8 p. m.,
Residence of B. O'Toole, 353. West

Itesidence of B. O'Toole, 353. West
59th street.
16th—Every Tuesday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms,
98 Avenue C.
18th—2d and 4th Thursday, 8 p. m., Club
Rooms, 281 Avenue B.
19th and 21st—1st and 3d Monday 8 p. m.,
2310 Broadway.
20th—1st and 3d Thursday, residence of
M. Hetz, 211 East 28th street.
23:1—24 and 4th Monday, 8 p. m., Club
Rooms, 312 West 1.3d street.
25th—1st and 3d Friday, 8 p. m., at 146
Fifth avenue
26th—Every Thursday, 8 p. m., Club
Rooms, 414 East 71st street. Rooms, 414 East 71st street. 27th—1st and 3d Tuesday, 8 p. m., 738 27th—let and 3d Tuesday, 8 p. m., 738
Seventh avenue.
28th—2d and 4th Wednesday, Club Rooms,
242 East 80th street.
30th—2d and 4th Fridny, 5 p. m., Club
Rooms, 1706 First avenue.
22d and 33d—Every Thursday, 8 p. m., Club
Rooms, 160 East 100th street.
24th and 55th—Every Friday, 8 p. m., Club
Rooms, 481 Willis avenue.
Branch S (Bohemian)—18t and 3d Wednesday, 8 p. m., Club Room, 414 East 71st
street.

tation Branch—Last Sunday in month, 3 p. m., 335 East 106th street.

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26—Every Thursday, 8 p. m., at hall, Prospect and Jay streets.

3th—lat and 3d Wednesday, 8 p. m., 253 pect and Jay streets.

1th—1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 p. m., 253
Greene avenue

5th—2d and 4th Thursday, 8 p. m., 83 Bartistt street.

6th—Every Monday, 8 p. m., at 182

Throop Avenue.
7th—1st and 3d Thursday, 8 p. m., 1265
Third avenue.
10th—2d and 4th Thursday, 37 St. Edwards
street
12th—1st and 3rd Triday, 8 p. m., 427

12th—1st and 3rd Friuny, 6 p. m., 72.

12th atreet.

13th and 14th—1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 p. m., 535 Graham avenue.
15th—1st and 3d Saturasy, 8 p. m., corner
412 Bushwick avenue.
13th, 17th and 18th—2d and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., at 1riid Fulton street.
19th—Every 1st and 3d Thursday, 8 p. m., at 244 Bleeker street, corner of Knickerbocker avenue.
20th—First and 3d Wednesday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 244 Bleeker street, corner Knickerbocker avenue.

Club Rooms, 244 Dietae.
Knickerbocker avenue.

at District. Branch 1—2d and 4th Friday,
8 p. m., at Scheillein's Hall, corner Vermont and Atlantic avenues.

21st Barriet. Branch 2—Every Friday, 8
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SECTION AKRON, OBIO, S. L. P., meets every first and third Sunday, at 2 p. m., at Kramer's stall, 167 S. Howard street. Organizer, J. Koplin, 307 Bartges street.

THE NEW JERNEY STATE COMMITTEE, B.L.P. meets lat Sunday of month, 10 n. m. at headquarters, Essex Co. Socialist Ciub, 78 Epringhêle ave., Newark, Address communications to John Hossack, secre-tary, 105 Princeton ave., Jersey City, 444

SECTION ESSEX COUNTI. S.L.P. The County Committee representing the section meets every Sunday, 10 a.m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J. 485

SECTION LOS ANGELES, L.P. Head-quarters and free reading room, 205½ So. Assin at. Public meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., Foresters' Temple, 129½ W. First atreet, corner Spring.

FEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274 S. T. & L. A., meets every 1st and 3rd Wed-nesday at 8 p. m., at 235 E. 38th street. Secretary, K. Wallberg. 408 SECTION RUFFALO, S.I.P., BRANCH 4, meets at International Hail, 251 E. Gencese st., near Michigan at, upst. Public lectures and discussion on questions pertaining to Socialism every Monday, 8 p. except 4th Monday of month, which is re-

except 4th Monday of month, whi served for business meeting. Et welcome. Bring friends along NEW HAVEN, CONN., SCCIALIST LABOR PARTY meets every 2d and 4th Friday, 8 p.m., S.L.P. headquarters, 853 Grand av, Westville Br. meets every 3d Tuesday at St. Joseph's Hail. Visitors welcome, 423

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Heary J. Poelling, 140 College avenue.
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH;
Geo. F. Peterson, 14 So. West Temple street.
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.:
P. Jepsen, 12 South Ferry street.
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.:
P. Jepsen, 12 South Ferry street.
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.:
N. Watkins, 236 N. Bromisy avenue.
SEATTLE, WASH.:
Walter Walker, 1514 First avenue.
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SEATTLE, WASH.:
Jacob Loven, Scherville avenue.
SOMERVILLE, MASS.;
Jacob Loven, Scherville avenue.
SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.;
Louis Idia, 20 Burbank street.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.;
Jacob Loven, Scherville, TA.
Cytil Siste.
TAUNTON, MASS.
Max Boows, 73 Witenton street.
Cytil Siste.
TAUNTON, MASS.
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Cytil Siste.
TAUNTON, MASS.
Max Boows, 73 Witenton street.
CH. King, P. O.
WATKERBURY, CONN.
John Rapp, 23 Niagara avenue.
C. H. King, P. O.
WATKERBURY, CONN.
John Rapp, 23 Niagara avenue.
WEST HAVEN, CONN.
Charles W. Peckham, Sox 573.
WILKINSBURO, PA.:
Jan. A. McJonnell.
WOOUCHSTER, MASS.:
John Younglohns, 22 Front street.
WOOUCHSTER, MASS.:
John Younglohns, 22 Front street.
WOONCOKET, R. 1:
Frank L. Pogary, 25 Front street.
WOONCOKET, R. 1:
Frank L. Pogary, 25 Front street.
WOONCOKET, R. 1:
Frank L. Pogary, 25 Front street.
WOONCOKET, R. 1:
Frank L. Pogary, 25 Front street.
WOONCOKET, R. 1:

CLEVELAND, OHIO:
P. C. Christiansea, 20% Professor street.
Fritz Feldaer, 31 Carl street.
CLINTON, 10WA:
E. C. Matson, 102 Howes street.
COLLINSVILLE, ILL:

P. Friesemu, Jr., 1011 Hancocenue, East.

DENVER, COLO.

E. O. Cochran, 730 West Second av DULUTH, MINN.

Ed. Kris, 614 Garfield avenue, EAST ORANGE, N. J.

Louis Cohen, 61 Norman street.

ELIZABETH, N. J.:

G. T. Petersen, 222 3rd street.

EVERETT, MASS.

M. J. King. 197 Ferry street.

FALL RIVER, MASS.

H. Ormerod, 39 Reacon street.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.:

F. B. Stone, 51 No. Main street.

F. B. Stone, St. Junction, Colo.

J. F. Stone.

HARTFORD, CONN.:

Fred. Fellermann, 2 State street, top Sea.

HAVERHILL MABS.:

Ernest (1. Iveabody, 25 Lincoln street, 100 St

Room 7.

LOUISVILLE, KY.:
Thos. Sweeney, 1460 High street,
LOWELL, MASS.:
Robert Owen, 244 West, Manchester street,
LYNN, MASS.:
J. F. Coyle, 200 Washington atreet,
MCKEEFPORT, PA.:

NEWARE, N. J.:

H. Carless.

78 Ep: 'ngfield avenue.

NEW BRITAIN. CONN.:

Roger W. Ezan. 200 E. Main street.

NEW BRITAIN. CONN.:

NEW BRITAIN. CONN.:

NEW BRITAIN. CONN.:

NEW HAVEN. GONN.

Chas. Sobey. 143 Ferry street.

NEW LONDON. CONN.:

Adam Marz. 12 Union street, Box-412.

NEW WHATCOM, WASH.

Wm. McCormick.

Section Hartfor, S. L. P., meets every